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EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT

Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1938

CAIRO
GOVERNMENT PRESS, BULÂQ
1939

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1938

Cairo, February 1, 1939.

HIS EXCELLENCY,

MAHMOUD F MY EL-NOKRASHY PASHA,

Minister of the Interior.

The Official figure published in this report, while not showing any big relapse to drug addiction, do bear out the need of the warning that I expressed in my 1937 Report against any self-complacency as to results obtained and against any slackening off in preventive effort.

Convicted traffickers have increased by 229, convicted addicts by 19, totals of cases of seizures have increased by 177 and total of persons accused by 188.

Against this, the total weight of contraband drugs seized shows a slight drop of 14 kilogrammes which no doubt means that seizures, though more numerous than in 1937, were of smaller quantities.

The most significant figures in the Table on pages 110 to 113 of kind and quantity of narcotics seized are those for opium, viz: 1935=247 kilos, 1936=500 kilos, 1937=1,006 and 1938=1,037 kilos.

In former annual reports I have given as my opinion that the very great reduction in drug addiction in the country was due more to the people's inability to pay for the drugs, especially heroin, owing to the intensive Police campaign than from any cessation of desire for drugs on their part.

Heroin still enters in small quantities but its price keeps it out of reach of the poorer classes.

Opium is now the favourite narcotic and, by the discovery of a new method of taking it, is rapidly supplanting the heroin of former times.

Up to a year or two ago, opium was taken by chewing. Today it is boiled in water and the liquid thus obtained is injected with the hypodermic syringe.

On page 95 I reproduced a report on the subject from the late DR. ASKREN of the Fayoum.

On page 99 I have published a special note from the Government expert on the chemical side of this question.

I had hoped to obtain further proof of the growth of this new habit by getting comparative figures from the Customs authorities of the annual imports into this country of hypodermic syringes, unfortunately, however, such imports are not shown separately from those of surgical instruments generally.

22 Cairo and 12 Alexandria wholesalers were asked for the figures of their annual sales: these they gave as 74,344 syringes and 414,160 needles.

The Ministry of Health obtain their supplies by local tender: their last year's order was for 9,736 syringes, leaving approximately 64,000 syringes to be accounted for.

There are in Egypt 5,035 doctors, dentists, veterinary surgeons and midwives: let us assume that they purchase an average of 3 new syringes a year, *i.e.* a total of approximately 15,000 syringes.

It is stated that most of the foreign hospitals purchase direct from abroad.

The number of syringes, therefore, sold annually to the non-professional public in Egypt amounts to 49,500 per annum.

At first sight this figure seems very large for a country of 16 millions, of which 4 are urban and 12 rural.

Further investigation will be undertaken to ascertain whether this consumption is, in fact, abnormal, and an attempt will be made to obtain figures from other countries for a basis of comparison.

In view of the reported increase throughout the country of the habit of injecting this opium extract, I consider such investigation to be important and the Customs Administration have undertaken in future to furnish exact figures of such imports.

On pages 122 to 132 tables are again published of the addict situation throughout the country. I wish to repeat what I said in 1932, when we first published such tables, that they are in the nature of an estimate only and should not be read as proved facts. They are based on estimates made by the village omdas and Police Officers throughout the country and are inevitably on the favourable side. Actually they show a slight reduction in the percentage to population of addicts, whereas prison figures which are factual show a slight increase in convicted addicts.

The year has been notable for the first trial and conviction of foreign subjects in the Mixed Courts under the Egyptian Narcotic Law.

45 such foreign subjects have been convicted and sentenced to 55 years' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 7,710.

75 per cent of the contraband opium that enters this country does so from the Suez Canal front, being either brought ashore in the Canal ports, thrown overboard in Canal transit or smuggled from Palestine across Sinai to the Canal where it is swum across. The rest is either landed on the Damietta-Rosetta coast or smuggled through the Port of Alexandria.

I pointed out in my last year's report the difficulties of preventive work at Suez, so long as the Police possessed no motor launches for patrolling ships anchored in the Suez roads and for following them into the Canal.

Owing to financial stringencies the Suez Police are still without a launch and are expected to do their work in a sailing boat.

As regards Alexandria Port, the Director-General of the Coastguards Administration has recently discovered the existence within the Coastguards Service itself of an organized ring working in conjunction with the smugglers. It is expected that as a result of this enquiry, which is now *sub judice*, a severe blow will be dealt to the drug smugglers of Alexandria and elsewhere.

I would again repeat my warning of last year. Within the last three years the Bureau and the City Police forces have, under the Treaty, lost 50 per cent of their expert European Police officers and constables: within two years from now the remainder will, according to the Treaty, have also retired.

The future of the Bureau and the anti-narcotic defence of Egypt will then, presumably, be left entirely in the hand of Egyptian Police personnel.

I have pressed the Government to re-engage and retain in the service as experts some dozen of the existing European Head Constables and Constables who have been the backbone of the last ten years' fight against the European traffic and trafficker.

During the last ten years this Bureau alone has effected the deportation of 485 foreign traffickers and the placing on the Black List of 302 other foreigners connected with the drug traffic. Every one of these 687 traffickers will try to return to this country and it is not the passport system that will keep them out. What prevents most of them trying at present is the certainty of being recognized and re-arrested by the expert European constables: once those constables have left the service many of these traffickers will re-enter the country unknown and unrecognized by the Egyptian detective, to whom no blame can be attached for not identifying European

faces that he has never previously seen ; and which are in any case of a class of face that he finds extremely difficult to differentiate and identify.

I do not doubt for one moment the desire in the future of the Egyptian Commanded Police forces to maintain the past efficiency of the C.N.I.B., but they are going to have almost greater difficulties than we had.

True they will not have the complications of the Capitulations to compete with, but they will have a persistent enemy whose mentality they will find it hard to understand, whose ingenuity is never ending and who have at their disposal unlimited money. They will find it difficult to keep up the quick and close liaisons with Police forces abroad, which we have been able to do without the long and formal procedures of diplomatic channels.

It is for these reasons that I would urge the Government to give to the Bureau those sinews of war, which may enable the Bureau to hold its own in the future.

More specially trained-Officers, ample secret service funds, a generous scale of rewards and the necessary mechanical equipment of cars and launches where needed and all this on the basic assumption that the coastal services are fully efficient which is not the case at present.

With the drug situation in the Far East in its present condition of mass production, the slightest relaxation of Police effort in Egypt or the slightest enfeeblement of anti-narcotic policy will quickly see this country drifting back to where she was ten years ago.

It is not safe to trust to the non-purchasing power of the fellahin : the Trade, as they did in the 1929's will bring the price down to suit the country. The country is not cured of the desire for drugs and once these are available and within reach the country will fall for them again.

Egypt has shown in the past that she can kill an evil that threatens her : she must now show that she can, unaided, keep up the effort and prevent the hydra from ever again raising its poison head.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,

T. W. RUSSELL, *Lewa*,
Director, Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau
and
Commandant, Cairo City Police.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT

Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1938

CHAPTER I

Branches of the C.N.I.B.

ALEXANDRIA BRANCH—SUEZ CANAL BRANCH—SUEZ BRANCH—CAIRO
C.N.I.B.—PROVINCIAL BRANCHES.

REPORT BY SAGH. WHITFIELD, C.N.I.B.
ALEXANDRIA BRANCH

In submitting my report for the past year, I would like to make the following observations :—

Although the number of arrests and quantities of drugs seized during 1938 is greater than that of 1937, there are still, I fear a few loop-holes whereby drugs are successfully smuggled into the country. Of these, the Harbour proper and the stretch of coast line between Dekhela and Rosetta require most attention.

Judging by the many reports I have received there would appear to be a good deal of smuggling done by steamers plying between Syria and Alexandria. This is carried out either by dumping the drugs (hashish and opium) overboard soon after the Rosetta Lighthouse is sighted and leaving them to be picked up by sailing boats lying in waiting and then landed on a deserted spot on the coast, or else smuggled by means of various methods when the steamers are in Port. One of these is to throw the drugs over the Customs wall at night when no guards are about, and have them retrieved by accomplices on the other

side. In the latter case, every endeavour is made by the Customs Administration and the Port Police to place a guard on all ships suspected of carrying drugs, so as to prevent them from being landed. Unfortunately owing to the restricted number of Officers and men of the Port Police, this is not possible for all ships particularly cargo boats.

With regard to the practice of dumping hashish and opium overboard at a selected spot on the coast, the Shipping Companies, whose steamers ply between here and Beirut, were requested earlier in the year to instruct their captains to report to the Port authorities on arrival in Alexandria incidents of the kind which they may have witnessed. I am glad to say that this arrangement is proving satisfactory and much useful data has been obtained in this connection.

In my estimation, the Coastguards have not enough boats for patrolling and those at present in service are not sufficiently fast. This lacuna is understood by the Director-General of the Coastguards Administration who is endeavouring to remedy it. Until such time, therefore, that more boats are commissioned and the establishment of the Port Police is increased, effective prevention of smuggling is greatly hampered.

As regards smuggling of heroin, this is still being done by ships' crew who either carry the drugs in small quantities on themselves or employ low class Egyptians to do so. A tighter system of control has been enforced during the past two months, whereby only a limited number of persons are allowed to go on board steamers. They are persons employed on essential duties such as winchmen, etc., and they are thoroughly searched on landing. In dubious cases, they are sent before the Medico-Legal doctor for examination.

Another step which I hope will bear good results is the closer collaboration between the various local Qisms or Police Stations and the Bureau. To this end 348 suspected drug traffickers and known addicts were photographed during the past year, and their photographs circularised to all Qisms and to the Coastguards Administration.

During the past year the "Bureau" lost a conscientious officer in the person of Mulazim Awal MOHAMED ABDEL-RAHMAN HARFOUSH EFFENDI who died in March after a short illness. His place was filled by Mulazim Awal MOHAMMED MUSTAFA KADI EFFENDI who shows signs of becoming a capable officer. Another loss to the C.N.I.B. is that of YEHIA MASSOUD BEY, the Narcotics Substitute of the National Parquet, who was recently promoted judge. It was mainly due to his capable handling of the pseudo priests and nuns case that eleven convictions were made out of thirteen persons tried, three

receiving the maximum sentence of five years' imprisonment and L.E. 1,000 fine. His colleague in the Mixed Courts, ALY ANDRAUS BEY who successfully conducted several C.N.I.B. prosecutions, has also been promoted and transferred. his place being filled by MAHMOUD MOHAMMED MAHMOUD BEY, son of H.E. the Prime Minister, to whom the C.N.I.B. owes its inception.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF SEIZURES MADE BY ALEXANDRIA C.N.I.B.

Nature of Drugs	1937		1938	
	Kilos.	Grs.	Kilos.	Grs.
Hashish	20	351	71	672
Opium	4	94	106	376
Heroin	2	308	2	561
Cocaine	—	8	—	20
Morphine	—	—	—	80
TOTAL	26	761	180	709

C.N.I.B. REPORT, PORT SAID BRANCH

Total of quantities seized			Kind of seizures	Number and nationality of accused who appeared for trial													
Year	Kilos	Grammes		Abyssinian	Arab	British	Chinese	Egyptian	French	German	Indian	Italian	Palestinian	Porto	Sudanese	Syrian	TOTAL
1938	95	120	Opium ...	—	—	—	1	15	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	18
1937	184	444		—	—	—	1	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	27
1938	20	18	Hashish	—	—	—	1	26	—	—	19	—	—	1	—	—	47
1937	26	415		1	2	1	—	25	—	2	4	2	3	—	2	—	42
1938	1	—	Heroin ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1937	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1938	116	138	—	—	—	—	2	41	1	—	21	—	—	1	—	—	66
1937	210	859	—	1	2	1	1	45	—	2	4	2	3	—	2	6	69

DISPOSAL OF THE CASES

Year	Abyssinian	Arab	British	Chinese	Egyptian	French	German	Indian	Italian	Palestinian	Portuguese	Sudanese	Syrian	TOTAL	REMARKS
1938	—	—	—	2	21	1	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	30	Accused against whom final sentences were passed.
1937	—	2	—	1	15	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	5	28	
1938	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	18	Their cases still pending.
1937	—	—	1	—	6	—	2	1	1	2	—	2	1	16	
1938	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	Acquitted or released for lack of proofs.
1937	1	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	
1938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	Handed to ship's captain for administrative punishment.
1937	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1938	—	—	—	2	41	1	—	21	—	—	1	—	—	66	Total as shown above.
1937	1	2	1	1	45	—	2	4	2	3	—	2	6	69	

MONEY AND VEHICLES USED IN THE SMUGGLING AND WHICH HAVE BEEN CONFISCATED

**MONEY AND VEHICLES USED IN THE SMUGGLING AND WHICH HAVE BEEN CONFISCATED
TO THE PART OF THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT**

	1938			1937		
	L.E.	M/ms.	Number	L.E.	M/ms.	Number
Money seized in possession of the accused, in flagrant délit, and confiscated to the part of the Government	50	525	—	161	390	—
Sailing vessel "FADLALLAH" No. 109, complete and estimated to cost L.E. 500.	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fishing boat (Felucca), estimated to cost L.E. 10	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rowing boat, estimated to cost L.E. 6	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sailing vessel "ATIATALLAH" No. 41, complete and estimated to cost L.E. 400.	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bicycle, Mark "PHILLIPS" new, in possession of the accused in case No. 38, Port Qism, 1938, Délits, which he used in smuggling ...	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total of money seized	50	525	—	161	390	—
Fines as shown above... ..	7,130	—	—	10,210	—	—
Fines of Customs	257	—	—	448	590	—
TOTAL	7,437	525	—	10,819	980	—

This Branch has further carried out the following:—

	1938	1937
Ships searched	65	47
Sailing vessels searched	15	10
Ships controlled on account of their crew being known to be narcotics traffickers, or narcotics carriers	680	630
Domiciles perquisitioned	12	15
Reports received... ..	1,368	450
Letters sent out... ..	1,291	453

C.N.I.B. REPORT, SUEZ BRANCH

Years	Total of quantities seized		Kind of seizures	Number and nationality of accused who appeared for trial			
	Kilos.	Gram.		Arab	Egypt.	Indian	TOTAL
1938	184	789·97	Opium	3	2	—	5
1937	14	426·17		2	14	—	16
1938	28	549·28	Hashish	4	2	3	9
1937	11	244		1	6	3	10
1938	213	339·25	TOTAL	7	4	3	14
1937	25	670·17		3	20	3	26

DISPOSAL OF CASES

Years	Arab	Egypt.	Indian	TOTAL	Total of years of imprisonment	* Total of fines in Egyptian pounds	Remarks
1938	3	3	2	8	9·5	1,830	Accused against whom final sentences were passed.
1937	2	20	3	25	34·5	5,600	
1938	4	1	1	6	—	—	Acquitted.
1937	—	1	—	1	—	—	
1938	7	4	3	14	9·5	1,830	TOTAL
1937	2	21	3	26	34·5	5,600	

* See page 161.

MONEY AND VEHICLES USED IN THE SMUGGLING AND WHICH HAVE BEEN CONFISCATED TO THE PART OF THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT

	1938		1937	
	L.E.	M/ms.	L.E.	M/ms.
Total of fines	1,830	—	5,600	—
Fines of Customs	—	—	194	218
TOTAL	1,830	—	5,794	218

This Branch has further carried out the following :—

	1938	1937
Ships searched	17	21
Ships controlled on account of their crew being known to be narcotics traffickers or nar- cotics carriers	516	500
Reports received	350	369
Letters sent out... ..	306	309

REPORT BY KAIMAKAM T. A. MARC BEY

In submitting my report on the work of the C.N.I.B. Branches at Cairo, Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt under my supervision, for the year of 1938, I would like to make the following observations :—

The quantity of opium seized by these branches shows an increase to the quantity seized last year and this is, in my opinion, due to the very active steps taken for the discovery and destruction of very large areas of poppy cultivation in upper Egypt, which would otherwise have supplied the local demands for opium.

I am of opinion that most, if not all, the quantity of opium seized is of Turkish origin smuggled into Egypt *via* Syria and Palestine.

Most of the accused in the important cases dealt with by Cairo Branch are Syrians and Palestinians.

As no agreement exists between the Egyptian Government and the countries under French Mandate for the extradition of offenders, I seized the opportunity of my presence in Lebanon in November 1938, and drafted a treaty for the extradition of offenders which was preliminarily approved by the Lebanese and Syrian Police authorities. This draft has been submitted to the Ministry of the Interior for ratification by the competent authorities.

CAIRO C.N.I.B. BRANCH UNDER YUZBASHI ABDEL AZIZ SAFWAT EFFENDI

CASES DEALT WITH BY THE CAIRO C.N.I.B. BRANCH DURING 1937 AND 1938

Nationality		Number of Cases	Number of accused	Number of cases dealt with	Number of accused dealt with	Periods of sentences		Total of fines	Pending cases	Expelled persons	SEIZED DRUGS								
											Heroin			Hashish			Opium		
											K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.
						Yrs.	Mths.	L.E.											
Local	1938	51	145	35	72	122	—	21,700	17	—	1	500	—	19	522	—	121	229	—
	1937	54	162	38	109	149	10	22,290	16	—	2	902	75	9	873	—	44	470	—
Foreign	1938	1	1	1	1	1	—	100	—	1	—	064	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1937	16	18	13	16	10	—	213	3	10	1	059	—	3	120	—	—	97	—
TOTAL ...	1938	52	146	36	73	123	—	21,800	17	1	1	564	—	19	522	—	121	229	—
	1937	70	180	51	125	159	10	22,503	19	10	3	961	75	12	993	—	44	567	—

UPPER EGYPT BRANCH UNDER YUZBASHI ABDEL-FATTAH EL-BENDARI EFFENDI

Result of cases dealt with by the Upper Egypt Branch for the years 1937 and 1938 :—

1.—Number of cases :—

(a) Number of cases dealt with by the said office :—

	1938	1937
Délits	126	161
Poppy cultivation contraventions ...	653	1,994
Hashish cultivation contraventions ...	61	57

TOTAL... .. 840 2,212

(b) Cases examined 692 2,113

(c) „ still under judgments 122 122

(d) Filed under “ no crime ” 28 10

(e) „ „ “ accused died ” 1 3

2.—Number of arrests made :—

(a) Persons arrested 231 214

(b) „ sentenced... .. 703 2,099

(c) „ awaiting trial 177 136

(d) „ acquitted 53 42

(e) Term of imprisonment... .. years 114 135

(f) Fines, total... .. L.E. 19,995·300 (1938) 25,596·50 (1937)

3.—Quantities of drugs seized :—

Drugs seized	1938			1937		
	Kilos.	Grs.	C/Grs.	Kilos.	Grs.	C/Grs.
Hashish	2	131	82	—	284	49
Heroin	—	459	26	—	143	77
Opium	—	449	51	—	984	5
Other drugs	—	—	—	—	125	—

4.—*Prohibited cultivation* :—

	1938	1937
(a) Cultivation of opium (<i>Ar</i> : khushkhash) :		
Feddans	169*	707*
Kirats	2	10
Sahms	18	9
Equals L.E.	101,460	353,700
(b) Plants of hashish (plants)	76,192	22,347

5.—*Enquiries* :—

(a) Enquiries made on persons already sentenced and having served their sentence	490	765
(b) Persons traced but proved to have ceased to deal in drugs	369	588
(c) Persons who have served terms of imprisonment but who continue to deal in drugs, as per enquiries made...	32	85
(d) Persons who have left prison but who continue to be addicts	23	24
(e) Enquiries still being carried out... ..	66	68

**LOWER EGYPT BRANCH UNDER YUZBASHI
ABDEL-AZIZ METWALLI EFFENDI**

Result of cases dealt with by this Branch for the years 1937 and 1938 :—

1.—*Number of Cases* :—

	1938	1937
(a) Number of cases opened	32	40
(b) " " " examined	20	30
(c) " " " still under judgment ...	8	9
(d) " " " filed "no crime"... ..	4	2

* During the 1938 campaign it was found that it was quite sufficient to fly low and continuously round any patch of poppy located from the air to cause the owner to eradicate his crop before the Police land forces arrived. This partly accounts for the lower figure of acreage seized.

2.— <i>Number of arrests made :—</i>						1938	1937
(a)	Persons sentenced...	...	...	...	...	33	60
(b)	„ awaiting trial	...	...	...	...	13	11
(c)	„ acquitted	...	...	...	...	15	8
(d)	Term of imprisonment	...	...	years		55	98
(e)	Fines, total	...	...	...	L.E.10,400	15,590	

3.—*Quantities of drugs seized :—*

Drugs seized	1938			1937		
	Kilos.	Grs.	C/Grs.	Kilos.	Grs.	C/Grs.
Hashish	6	431	29·5	6	22	47
Heroin	—	74	50	—	77	27
Opium	6	289	8·5	8	950	57
Other drugs	6	812	—	—	—	—

4.—*Prohibited Cultivation :—*

Plants of hashish 829 plants

5.— <i>Enquiries :—</i>						1938	1937
(a)	Inquiries made on persons already sentenced and having served sentence	...	...			430	400
(b)	Persons traced but proved to have ceased to deal in drugs	...	...	...	...	230	218
(c)	Persons who have served terms of imprisonment but who continue to deal in drugs, as per enquiries made...	...	...	...	...	9	2
(d)	Persons who have left prison but who continue to be addicts	...	...	...	...	8	6
(e)	Enquiries still being carried on...	...	...			93	184
(f)	Absentees	...	...	...	...	90	—

CHAPTER II

Cases of Seizures of Narcotics on or before Arrival from Abroad

SEIZURE OF 93·50 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON DECEMBER 7, 1937, EX S.S. "MARIETTE PACHA". CASE OF JONES DOLPHIN—SEIZURE OF 2 KILOS. AND 504 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT CAIRO ON DECEMBER 16, 1937. CASE OF SOLIMAN SALEM ABADA AND OTHERS—SEIZURE OF 600 GRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON DECEMBER 25, 1937, EX S.S. "ELYSE". CASE OF DOMINGES CAITANO RODRIGUES—SEIZURE OF 412 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON DECEMBER 26, 1937, EX S.S. "CHAMPOLLION". CASE OF JEANNE ROBERT—SEIZURE OF 266 GRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON DECEMBER 27, 1937, EX S.S. "NEVASSA". CASE OF MOHAMMED HASSANEIN KASSEM AND ABOUD AHMED RIZK—SEIZURE OF 117 GRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON FEBRUARY 25, 1938. CASE OF ABDALLA MOHAMMED MAHMOUD AND FARGHALI SABRA KHAMIS—SEIZURE OF 640 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON FEBRUARY 15, 1938. CASE OF LANCE CORPORAL MOHAMMED MAHMOUD OSMAN—SMUGGLING OF DRUGS INSIDE ROLLS OF WRAPPING PAPERS. SEIZURE OF 34·100 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 7·452 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA ON FEBRUARY 28, 1938. CASE OF MEMEDE ASLAN AND OTHERS—SEIZURE OF 35 GRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON MARCH 13, 1938, EX S.S. "CITY OF BENARES". CASE OF JOHAR SOLIMAN—SEIZURE OF 110 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON MARCH 13, 1938, EX S.S. "RAJPUTANA". CASE OF ALY HASSAN RIHAN—SEIZURE OF 4·740 KILOGRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON MARCH 14, 1938, EX S.S. "DOMALA". CASE OF CHING NAT SANG, ALIAS TAT SANG AND NOOR MOHAMMED NAZER—SEIZURE OF 476 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON MARCH 16, 1938. CASE OF CHEIKH BABOO CHEIKH NAZIR—SEIZURE OF 1·270 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA ON MARCH 17, 1938. CASE OF G'ALLAH IBRAHIM AWAD—SEIZURE OF 501 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT SUEZ ON MARCH 22, 1938, EX S.S. "MANELLA". CASE OF MOKADDAS ALY AND OTHERS—SEIZURE OF 510 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA ON MARCH 30, 1938. CASE OF ABDEL-AZIZ HUSSEIN HASSAN AND OTHERS—SEIZURE OF 106 GRAMMES

OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON APRIL 1, 1938, EX S.S. "CHAMPOLLION". CASE OF AHMED IBRAHIM EL-NABARAWI AND OTHERS—SEIZURE OF 5·770 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 5·785 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA ON APRIL 17, 1938. CASE OF GHANEM REZEIKA SAAD AND ANOTHER—SEIZURE OF 425 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON APRIL 24, 1938, EX S.S. "MOHAMMED ALY EL-KABIR". CASE OF GEORGE VOUDOURIS—SEIZURE OF 468 GRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON APRIL 27, 1938, EX S.S. "MANGALORE". CASE OF JANNIS KHAN—PSEUDO PRIESTS AND NUNS CASE. SEIZURE OF 35·874 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AND 21·137 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA ON APRIL 16, 1938 AND MAY 8, 1938, EX S.S. "MARCO POLO" AND S.S. "MARIETTE PACHA".—SEIZURE OF 13·095 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AND 5·140 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT CAIRO ON MAY 12, 1938. CASE OF GERSHON YOSELWITZ AND OTHERS—SEIZURE OF 1·612 KILOGRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON MAY 16, 1938 EX S.S. "REGELE CAROL". CASE OF CHARILAOS FANIOUDAKIS AND SPIRO ANTZOULATOS—SEIZURE OF 515 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT CAIRO ON JUNE 11, 1938. CASE OF ABDEL-REHIM MOHAMMED ABOUL-GHEIT AND OTHERS—SEIZURE OF 1·416 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 6·657 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT KANTARA ON JUNE 17, 1938. CASE OF EISA ABDULLA EL-MAZAINI, ABDUL-MAJID SHAKOUR GHARBIYEH AND OTHERS—SEIZURE OF 840 GRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON JUNE 20, 1938, EX S.S. "STREEFKERK". CASE OF ALY HASSAN SHABAR ALI—SEIZURE OF 13 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT CAIRO ON JUNE 28, 1938. CASE OF HAGOP DABBAGHIAN AND OTHERS—SEIZURE OF 855 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON AUGUST 3, 1938, EX TANKER "BRITISH LADY". CASE OF HUSSEIN KASSIM BABA AND SHEIKH ADAM SHEIKH AMIN—SEIZURE OF 1 KILOGRAMME OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON AUGUST 18, 1938, EX S.S. "NIJKERK". CASE OF YANG FON SHANG—SEIZURE OF 1 KILOGRAMME OF HEROIN AT PORT SAID ON AUGUST 28, 1938, EX S.S. "CHAMPOLLION". CASE OF MICHEL FARRUGIA—SEIZURE OF 9·955 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 4·995 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA ON SEPTEMBER 19, 1938. CASE OF ALY YOUSSEF EL-KORDI AND ABDEL-HAMID MOHAMMED FARAG—SEIZURE OF 520 GRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON OCTOBER 11, 1938, EX S.S. "CITY OF BATAVIA". CASE OF JESSER ALI FEZER MEAN—SEIZURE OF 605 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA ON OCTOBER 28, 1938, EX S.S. "MARIETTE PACHA". CASE OF MOHAMMED EL-SAYED ABDEL-MAKSoud FODA—SEIZURE OF 600 GRAMMES OF HEROIN, 13·700 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 6 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA ON NOVEMBER 12 AND 19, 1938, EX S.S. "MARIETTE PACHA". CASE OF VINCENT

LAUDATO AND OTHERS—SMUGGLING OF DRUGS INTO EGYPT FROM SYRIA AND PALESTINE BY AIR. SEIZURE OF 36·750 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AND 2·755 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID IN SEPTEMBER 1937.

SEIZURE OF 93·50 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON DECEMBER 7, 1937, EX S.S. "MARIETTE PACHA"

Case of Jones Dolphin

On December 7, 1937, JONES DOLPHIN, French subject, steward on S.S. "MARIETTE PACHA" was arrested at Alexandria Port by the Customs Secret Service in possession of 93·50 grammes of heroin as he was coming off the ship. DOLPHIN refused to confess anything, simply stating that he found the stuff in the street.

The accused was tried by Alexandria Mixed Court on May 20, 1938, and sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 2 KILOS. AND 504 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT CAIRO ON DECEMBER 16, 1937

Case of Soliman Salem Abada and others

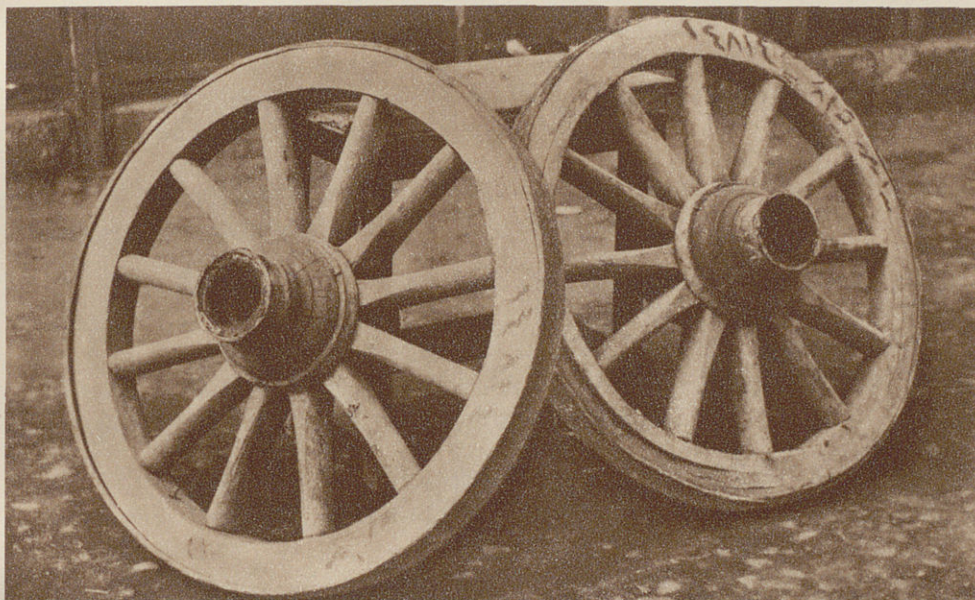
On December 14, 1937, Cairo Customs notified the C.N.I.B., Cairo, that 2 cart wheels had been received from Jaffa in the name of ALI MUBARAK, it being unusual to import cart wheels all the way from Syria, it was suspected that the 2 wheels contained hashish.

On December 16, 1937, Customs informed this Bureau that the consignee had called to receive his consignment.

Two confidants were, therefore, detailed to watch the consignee who, after completing the usual formalities, transported the wheels on a cart to the Egyptian State Railway Engineering Bureau, where he met a certain messenger and asked him for some money. Here the C.N.I.B. agents intervened and arrested them both and took them to the Cairo Customs where the cart wheels were broken, revealing a quantity of hashish, weighing 2,504 grammes cleverly hidden under the steel chamber.

قضية سليمان سلامة عباده وآخرين

CASE OF SULEIMAN SALAMA ABADA and others.
AFFAIRE SOLIMAN SALAMA ABADA et consorts.



عجلان لعربة حمّارى

- (1) Donkey-Cart wheels.
(1) Roues de Charrette à âne.



هذه الصورة تبين المكان الذى خبئت فيه المخدرات
بالعجلات تحت الإطار الصلب وتبين أيضا المخدرات المضبوطة

- (2) Hiding place under steel tyre of the wheels of a donkey-cart, and the drugs seized.
(2) Cachette sous les bandages des roues de la charrette à âne, et les drogues saisies.

From interrogation, it appeared that the person who received the cart wheels and signed the clearing documents as ALY MUBARAK was a certain ATIA AHMED EL-TABBAKH. Atia admitted the charge brought against him and stated that ALY MUBARAK is an Arab, of no abode, who was with him in Cairo. This Arab asked him to receive the consignment and to meet him at a place called Shoubra el-Balad (near Cairo). Atia met the messenger of the E.S.R. to take some money from him as a loan in order to transport the 2 wheels to Sinbellawein in Sharqia Province.

When questioned about this, the messenger denied having any connection whatever with the consignment.

The Bureau agents then got Atia to indicate the hotel where ALY MUBARAK was staying. From examining the register of the hotel, it was found that he stayed there with a certain SULIMAN SALEM ABADA of Mit Ghorab, Sinbellawein, and that he had shown the Hotel proprietor the clearing documents to read for him.

Upon further cross-examination, ATIA AHMED EL-TABBAKH confessed that the owner of the consignment was really SULIMAN SALEM ABADA.

SULIMAN was duly arrested and sent in from Sinbellawein. He is a notorious drug trafficker who used to import drugs from Syria and Palestine and who has been implicated in two other drug cases. Some documents found in his domicile confirmed that he was dealing in narcotic drugs with persons residing in Jaffa.

The enquiries made by the Palestine Police revealed that the wheels in question were despatched from Jaffa by a certain ALY SULIMAN HUSSEIN.

The accused were tried by the Cairo Narcotics Court on May 15, 1938, and sentenced as under:—

SULIMAN SALEM ABADA	} 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400, each.
ATIA AHMED EL-TABBAKH	
ALY SULIMAN HUSSEIN (by default).	

On January 10, 1938, SULIMAN SALEM ABADA and ATIA AHMED EL-TABBAKH were tried by Cairo Customs Commission and sentenced to pay conjointly a fine of L.E. 25·040 mills.

The source of origin of the drug seized is presumably Syria through Palestine.

**SEIZURE OF 600 GRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT
PORT SAID ON DECEMBER 25, 1937, EX S.S. "ELYSE"**

Case of Dominges Caitano Rodrigues

Upon secret information received by the Port Said C.N.I.B. Branch to the effect that the butcher of S.S. "ELYSE" had in his possession a quantity of Indian hashish, the said steamer on arrival at Port Said on December 25, 1937, was put under watch and a squad of the C.N.I.B. Branch, Port Said, was detailed to proceed on board. After consultation with the Captain, who agreed to the arrest of the butcher when exposing the stuff for sale, a confidant approached the butcher. They agreed to the transaction at L.Stg. 15 per kilo and the butcher then proceeded to the refreshment room. After a while he returned with a packet in his hands when the squad arrested him. The packet was found to contain 600 grammes of hashish.

The refreshment room was searched but no further drugs were found.

On interrogation the accused, namely DOMINGES CAITANO RODRIGUES, Portuguese subject, stated that he had bought the stuff from a person at Karachi at 60 rupees for the purpose of selling same at Port Said with some profit.

The accused was tried by Mansoura Mixed Court on February 7, 1938, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

According to the statement of the accused, the source of origin of the drug seized is India.

**SEIZURE OF 412 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA
ON DECEMBER 26, 1937, EX S.S. "CHAMPOLLION"**

Case of Jeanne Robert

JEANNE ROBERT, French subject, waitress on the S.S. "CHAMPOLLION" was arrested on December 26, 1937, at Alexandria Port by the Customs Administration in possession of 412 grammes of heroin found tied round her left thigh.

On being interrogated she stated that the drug was handed over to her by a person at Marseilles, the name of which she could not remember.

JEANNE ROBERT was tried by Alexandria Mixed Court on May 18, 1938, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

**SEIZURE OF 266 GRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH
AT PORT SAID ON DECEMBER 27, 1937, EX
S.S. "NEVASSA"**

Case of Mohammed Hassanein Kassem and Abboud Ahmed Rizk

The Indian Crew of S.S. "NEVASSA" were known to the Port Said C.N.I.B. Branch as narcotic traffickers. On arrival at the port on December 27, 1937, this steamer was, therefore, watched and a suspected bumboatman named MOHAMMED HASSANEIN Kassem was seen on board with a certain ABOUD AHMED RIZK employed by the English Coaling Company as a private night watchman, who was in possession of two packets. When the watchman gave the bumboatman one of the packets, the C.N.I.B. detective who was on board on duty tried to arrest them but they threw away the two packets and tried to escape. The detective picked up the two packets and having found them to contain hashish, he pursued the bumboatman and the watchman and was able to arrest both.

The weight of the drug seized was 266 grammes.

The accused were tried on March 28, 1938, by the Summary Native Court, Port Said and were sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment, and a fine of L.E. 100 each.

It is presumed that the drug seized was produced from Karachi, India, by the Indian crew of the steamer in question.

**SEIZURE OF 117 GRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH
AT PORT SAID ON FEBRUARY 25, 1938**

**Case of Abdalla Mohammed Mahmoud and Farghali
Sabra Khamis**

On February 25, 1938, when the S.S. "NEVASSA" arrived at Port Said, necessary precautions were made to have the ship watched, as it is known that the crew are in the habit of carrying narcotics.

Soon after the ship had berthed, the foreman of the coal heavers noticed the presence of a stranger amongst the coalmen. The foreman arrested him and handed him over to the Police. On his way to the Police Station the man threw away a piece of paper into the water, which, on being retrieved was found to contain 42 grammes of Indian hashish.

The accused who turned out to be a certain ABDALLA MOHAMMED MAHMOUD, denied being in possession of the retrieved hashish.

In the afternoon of the same day, the squad of the Port Said C.N.I.B. Branch suspected 2 of the coal heavers whom the C.N.I.B. men brought to the Police Station for searching. One of them, FARGHALI SABRA KHAMIS was found in possession of 2 pieces of Indian hashish wrapped in thin paper and put in a handkerchief and tied around his right leg. When questioned, he stated that his colleague, MUSTAFA AHMED ISMAIL gave him that quantity and asked him to pass it through the Customs. This the latter denied. The quantity in question amounted to 75 grammes.

Both ABDALLA MOHAMMED MAHMOUD and FARGHALI SABRA KHAMIS were tried by Port Said Summary Native Court on March 14, 1938 and sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200, each.

The kind of hashish seized in this case is Indian but no reliable information as to the source of origin is available.

SEIZURE OF 640 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON FEBRUARY 15, 1938

Case of Lance Corporal Mohammed Mahmoud Osman

On February 15, 1938, the Coastguards men seized 640 grammes of hashish in possession of Lance Corporal MOHAMMED MAHMOUD OSMAN of the Frontiers Administration; which he had concealed under his uniform.

The enquiries have revealed that the accused attempted to carry the drug from Kantara East across the Suez Canal for a well-known trafficker of Kantara.

MOHAMMED MAHMOUD OSMAN was tried on March 15, 1938 by Port Said Summary Native Court and sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300. On May 13, 1938, he was sentenced by Port Said Customs Commission to a fine of L.E. 6·400 mills.

It is presumed that the source of origin of the drug seized is Syria.

SMUGGLING OF DRUGS INSIDE ROLLS OF WRAPPING PAPERS

SEIZURE OF 34·100 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 7·452 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEX- ANDRIA ON FEBRUARY 28, 1938

Case of Memede Aslan and others

On February 26, 1938, the Alexandria Customs were informed that a quantity of opium and hashish were concealed in fifteen rolls of wrapping paper, which had arrived on the 19th idem by the S.S. "PATRIA" from Marseilles. Two rolls were opened but nothing was found in them. The Customs, thereupon, got in touch with the C.N.I.B. to whom they reported the matter. On Monday, the 28th, the remaining thirteen rolls were opened and in five of them were found one hundred and twenty-seven turbas of hashish and seven slabs of opium, weighing respectively 34 kilos, 100 grammes and 7 kilos, 452 grammes.

A clearing agent and K HOURI ELIAS, unemployed, both of Alexandria who had initiated the clearing formalities were immediately arrested. The person who had signed the clearing form, and who described himself as the receiver of the goods, a certain GEORGE YANNI CHERIDES of Cairo, could not, however, be traced. It was learnt later that he had left for Syria *via* Kantara with a certain MEMEDE ASLAN, the latter on the 25th February and the former on the 26th. Subsequent investigations revealed that MEMEDE ASLAN, a Brazilian subject, had arrived at Alexandria on the same ship which carried the drugs. The Syrian authorities were informed and they succeeded after a lapse of time in tracing him in Syria and he was arrested. A number of interesting documents were found on him which implicated three persons in Paris who were arrested, and through them the French authorities were able to lay their hands on the machines which had been used for cutting up the rolls of paper. ASLAN confessed that he had bought the drugs from 2 merchants in Alep, whose names however he could not remember, and that he had taken the stuff to Paris in a double-bottom trunk. He had arranged with *Cherides*, whom he had previously met in Egypt, to receive the paper rolls and help him to dispose of the contents. The Syrian authorities continued their search for *Cherides* and he was eventually run to earth. He had been hiding in Beirut and, when arrested on April 13, 1938, was found in possession of a French passport issued by the French Consulate on February 24, 1938, *viz.* the same day on which ASLAN had obtained a French visa to enter Syria. On being questioned he stated that his connection with ASLAN was purely a commercial one and that he was not aware that the paper rolls contained drugs. He stated that, when he learnt that the Customs Administration had suspected the consignment and that ASLAN had disappeared, he feared that he might be arrested and consequently considered it advisable to leave Egypt. This is how he explained his hurried departure. The fact, however, that both he and ASLAN had been together to the French Consulate in Cairo on the same day belies his statement. He gave as a reason for being in possession of a French passport, although of Greek nationality, that his mother was a Syrian and he had travelled as a child on a French passport. It was on the strength of that document that he was able to obtain a French passport. MEMEDE ASLAN being a Brazilian was subject therefore to the jurisdiction of the Egyptian National Courts, was tried by default and sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment and L.E. 1,000 fine. ELIAS KHOURY was sentenced by the same Court to 2 years' imprisonment and L.E. 400 fine. The Clearing Agent was acquitted.

A formal application for CHERIDES and ASLAN's extradition was submitted in due course by the Egyptian Government to the Lebanese authorities and after a lengthy exchange of correspondence the request

was approved and the two accused were brought to Alexandria on October 7, 1938. MEMEDE ASLAN was re-tried on December 4, 1938 and had his sentence confirmed. GEORGE YANNI CHERIDES, being of Greek nationality was tried by the Mixed Tribunal, Alexandria, on March 8, 1939, and sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The origin of the drugs, as already stated, is Syria. Much credit is due to the authorities there for the arrest of ASLAN and CHERIDES and for handing them over to the Egyptian authorities.

SEIZURE OF 35 GRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON MARCH 13, 1938, EX S.S. "CITY OF BENARES"

Case of Johar Soliman

Special steps were taken by the C.N.I.B., Port Said Branch to watch S.S. "CITY OF BENARES" on arrival at Port Said on March 13, 1938, and to this end two detectives were sent on board. They arrested, on suspicion, fireman JOHAR SOLIMAN, Indian British subject, and found in his possession 35 grammes of Indian hashish concealed in one of his trousers' pockets.

In view of the smallness of the quantity of the drug seized, the said fireman was handed over to the Master for administrative action.

According to the statement of the accused, the source of origin of the drug seized is Bombay, India.

SEIZURE OF 110 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON MARCH 13, 1938, EX S.S. "RAJPUTANA"

Case of Aly Hassan Rihan

On March 13, 1938, the C.N.I.B. Squad of Port Said Branch, who boarded S.S. "RAJPUTANA" on arrival at the Port, was able to arrest a local trafficker called ALI HASSAN RIHAN in possession of 110 grammes of hashish.

During the process of arrest he became violent and caused minor injuries to two members of the C.N.I.B. Squad.

On April 11, 1938, the accused was tried by Port Said Summary Native Court and sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.

He was previously sentenced in 1935 in a drugs case to 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

On May 16, 1938, he was sentenced by the Customs Commission to a fine of L.E. 2.

It is presumed that the source of origin of the drug seized is India.

**SEIZURE OF 4.740 KILOGRAMMES OF INDIAN
HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON MARCH 14, 1938, EX
S.S. "DOMALA"**

**Case of Ching Nat Sang, alias Tat Sang and Noor
Mohammed Nazer**

On arrival of S.S. "DOMALA" at Port Said on March 14, 1938, the C.N.I.B., Port Said Branch detailed a party of men who boarded the ship and as a result two members of the crew, namely CHING NAT SANG, *alias* TAT SANG, CHINAMAN, and NOOR MOHAMMED NAZER, Indian British subject, were arrested in possession of 4.740 kilogrammes of hashish.

The accused were tried and sentenced as follows :

By Mansoura Mixed Tribunal on May 10, 1938.—NOOR MOHAMMED NAZER, 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

By Port Said Summary Native Court, on May 16, 1938.—CHING NAT SANG, *alias* TAT SANG, 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300.

Both were sentenced on November 28, 1938 by the Customs Commission, Port Said to pay conjointly a fine of L.E. 47.400 mills.

According to the statement of the accused the source of origin of the drug seized is Calcutta, India.

SEIZURE OF 476 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON MARCH 16, 1938

Case of Cheikh Baboo Cheikh Nazir

On arrival of Tanker "MARTAND" at Port Said on March 16, 1938, the C.N.I.B., Port Said Branch sent a party on board for watching, with the result that a member of the crew, namely CHEIKH BABOO CHEIKH NAZIR, Indian British subject, was arrested in possession of 476 grammes of hashish.

The accused was tried by Mansoura Mixed Tribunal on May 21, 1938 and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

According to the statement of the accused, the source of origin of the drug seized is Calcutta, India.

SEIZURE OF 1.270 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA ON MARCH 17, 1938

Case of Ga'allah Ibrahim Awad

GA'ALLAH IBRAHIM AWAD, a sweeper of the Khedivial Mail Line at Alexandria, was arrested by the Customs Department, while attempting to smuggle 1.270 kilogrammes of opium which he had tied round his ankles under his socks.

From the investigation made by C.N.I.B., Alexandria Branch, it appears that the drug had been brought to Alexandria by a certain member of the crew of S.S. "ZAAFARAN", who is well known to the C.N.I.B. as a drug trafficker.

The accused was tried on May 15, 1938, by Alexandria Narcotics Court and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown but it is presumed that it was purchased at Beirut.

**SEIZURE OF 501 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT SUEZ
ON MARCH 22, 1938, EX S.S. "MANELLA"**

Case of Mokaddas Aly and others

Acting on reliable information, the C.N.I.B. Squad of Suez Branch carried out a raid in S.S. "MANELLA" on March 22, 1938, which resulted in the seizure of 501 grammes of hashish in possession of three Indian seamen.

On May 21, 1938, the accused were tried by Mansoura Mixed Tribunal and sentenced as follows: —

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| (1) MOHAMMED ALI | Acquitted. |
| (2) MOKADDAS ALI | { One year's imprisonment and
a fine of L.E. 200, each. |
| (3) WASSIR ALI | |

According to the statement of the accused the source of origin of the drug seized is India.

**SEIZURE OF 510 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA
ON MARCH 30, 1938**

Case of Abdel-Aziz Hussein Hassan and others

ABDEL-AZIZ HUSSEIN HASSAN, who by profession is a goods marker in the employ of the Khedivial Mail Line, Alexandria, was arrested on March, 30, 1938, by the C.N.I.B., Alexandria Branch in possession of 510 grammes of opium concealed in a piece of rag which was tied round his right leg.

On interrogation, ABDEL-AZIZ stated that the opium had been given to him by a certain FARES RIHAN ABDEL-SAYED and that the latter had promised him a sum of L.E. 2 if he succeeded in smuggling it through the Customs. ABDEL-AZIZ further stated that the stuff had been brought by MOHAMMED ALI IBRAHIM, *alias* GABBARI, a winchman on board S.S. "MOHAMMED ALI EL-KABIR".

It may be of interest to point out that FARES RIHAN ABDEL-SAYED was implicated last year in a drugs case but was released owing to lack of proof. MOHAMMED ALI IBRAHIM, *alias* GABBARI was sentenced about 5 years ago to 1½ years' imprisonment for opium smuggling.

The three accused persons were tried on May 15, 1938, by Alexandria Narcotics Court with the following result :—

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) ABDEL-AZIZ HUSSEIN HASSAN ... | 2 years' imprisonment
and a fine of L.E. 200. |
| (2) FARES RIHAN ABDEL-SAYED ... | } Acquitted. |
| (3) MOHAMMED ALI IBRAHIM, <i>alias</i>
GABBARI | |

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 106 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON APRIL 1, 1938, EX S.S. "CHAMPOLLION"

Case of Ahmed Ibrahim el-Nabarawi and others

As a result of concerted action between the Customs Administration and Alexandria C.N.I.B. Branch, a certain AHMED IBRAHIM EL-NABARAWI was arrested by a secret agent of the Customs Administration on April 1, 1938, when disembarking from the S.S. "CHAMPOLLION". He was taken to the Criminal Investigation Department office of the Customs where he was searched. In each of the soles of his shoes were found two small packets containing 106 grammes of heroin in all.

On being interrogated EL-NABARAWI stated that whilst walking in Rue Bab el-Karasta he was accosted by 4 persons (whose names he mentioned) who asked him to go with them on the S.S. "CHAMPOLLION" for a drink and feed, which he did. Before leaving the ship one of these persons asked him to remove his shoes and wear his own instead, which he did.

This case was tried by Alexandria Narcotics Summary Court on May 22, 1938, with the result that AHMED IBRAHIM EL-NABARAWI was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200, and the other four accused persons were acquitted.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

**SEIZURE OF 5·770 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AND
5·785 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA
ON APRIL 17, 1938**

Case of Ghanem Rezeika Saad and another

At Alexandria on April 17, 1938, the Coastguards men arrested GHANEM REZEIKA SAAD and another person under the following circumstances :—

At 7 a.m. the Coastguards' patrol men on duty noticed a small boat moving in their direction but before it came too close, its occupants changed their course, made for another quay, left the boat and started running. This somewhat unusual action aroused the suspicion of the Coastguards men who set off on their trail until both the suspected persons were arrested. A quantity of 5·770 kilogrammes of hashish and 6·785 kilogrammes of opium was brought to light when the boat was searched.

GHANEM REZEIKA SAAD is well known to the C.N.I.B. and the Coastguards Administration and for some time past has been on the list of the persons who are not allowed access in the Customs' zone.

This case was tried on June 19, 1938 by Alexandria Narcotics Summary Court, with the result that GHANEM REZEIKA SAAD was sentenced to 2½ years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400 and the other person was acquitted.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

**SEIZURE OF 425 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXAN-
DRIA ON APRIL 24, 1938, EX S.S. "MOHAMMED ALY
EL-KABIR"**

Case of George Voudouris

The use of a sandwich loaf by the cook of S.S. "MOHAMMED ALY EL-KABIR" in the Alexandria harbour resulted in the discovery on April 24, 1938, of an odd method of drug trafficking. Unable to get in the pantry which was locked and unable to find the baker, the cook went in search of someone else who could let him have the key of the cabin. Securing one, he entered the pantry and selected one of

قضية جورج فودوريس

CASE OF GEORGE VOUDOURIS.
AFFAIRE GEORGES VOUDOURIS.



رغيف ساندوتش

- (3) Sandwich loaf.
(3) Pain Sandwich.



نصفا رغيف ساندوتش يظهرهما التجويف الذي كان الهيروين مخبأ فيه

- (4) Halves of sandwich loaf showing how heroin was hidden.
(4) Moitiés du pain sandwich montrant comment l'héroïne y avait été cachée.

three loaves and then proceeded to cut it into slices. He suddenly found himself cutting into something hard and on examination, found the middle of the loaf hollow and filled with eight tubes containing heroin, which was found to weigh 425 grammes. He was on the point of reporting the matter to the Captain when GEORGE VOUDOURIS, a member of the crew of the steamer, turned up, took the loaf and tubes away from him and asked him to keep his mouth shut. The cook, nevertheless, informed the Captain who was able to retrieve the loaf and heroin which VOUDOURIS had hidden in his cabin.

Owing to the shape of the tubes, one is led to believe that the loaf must have been brought aboard at a foreign port with the heroin in it and that the rectal method would have been employed to bring the drug ashore in Alexandria.

GEORGE VOUDOURIS was tried on August 17, 1938, by the Mixed Tribunal, Alexandria, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 468 GRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON APRIL 27, 1938, EX S.S. "MANGALORE"

Case of Jennis Khan

On April 27, 1938, at Port Said, JENNIS KHAN, Indian British subject, member of the crew of S.S. "MANGALORE" was arrested by Port Said C.N.I.B. Branch, while offering to sell 468 grammes of hashish to a C.N.I.B. confidant. The drug was confiscated and the accused was handed over to the Captain to be dealt with.

According to the statement of the accused, the source of origin of the drug seized is India.

PSEUDO PRIESTS AND NUNS CASE. SEIZURE OF 35·874 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AND 21·137 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA ON APRIL 16, 1938, AND MAY 8, 1938, EX S.S. "MARCO POLO" AND S.S. "MARIETTA PAHA"

The case of the "pseudo priests and nuns" will long be remembered for the diversity of the elements which composed it and the picturesque manner in which the attempt to smuggle large quantities

of drugs was carried out. In fact there is sufficient material to write a book as fascinating as any detective novel ever written. The story culminating in the arrest of this gang is indeed a very interesting one. It shows how the Country is still exposed to the wiles and devices of "Narcotic" traffickers.

Here are the facts of the case :—

About the middle of February 1938, a confidant reported to the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Alexandria Branch, that one LATIF WASSEF had asked him if he could get hold of a girl, "not too fat" who would be prepared to go aboard ships and bring drugs ashore. He added that she would have to be disguised as a nun. The information immediately set the wheels of the C.N.I.B. organisation in motion. The confidant was told that he could have just the girl he requested for the job and a meeting was arranged. The girl, who, naturally, was in the employ of the Police, was taken to WASSEF who was favourably impressed and told her exactly what was expected of her.

There followed other meetings during which the girl was introduced to two men in particular BOUTROS WASSEF a son of LATIF and RAPHAEL SHRAGER. She also met MARIA VESCIA and her husband, as well as the wife of LATIF WASSEF. It was learnt that BOUTROS WASSEF and RAPHAEL SHRAGER together with the girl agent and MARIA VESCIA would be dressed in clerical garb of the Franciscan Order; the two men as priests and the women as nuns.

About two weeks later, the girl agent reported that everything was in readiness and that in all probability the drugs would arrive in a French steamer towards the end of the week, and that the party after boarding the ship would leave by a particular gate from the Customs zone, from which they would proceed to a house on the Corniche Road.

In the meantime the agent and the other members of the gang were kept under the surveillance of the Bureau representatives but unknown to them.

The Police girl agent played her cards well and succeeded in making a favourable impression upon RAPHAEL for the latter fell in love with her and proposed marriage. An unofficial engagement took place in the week preceding the "coup" and the C.N.I.B. officials were treated to "confetti" which were not, of course, intended for them.

By Friday evening, April 15, 1938, *i.e.* the day prior to the arrival of the ship in which the drugs were expected, the shopping

قضية الرهبان المزيفين

PSEUDO PRIESTS AND NUNS CASE.

AFFAIRE DES PSEUDO MOINES ET SŒURS RELIGIEUSES.



تجار مخدرات في ملابس راهبين وراهبة

(5) Traffickers dressed as priests and nun.

(5) Trafiquants portant l'habit de moines et sœurs religieuses.



المخدرات المصبوطة

(7) Drugs seized.

(7) Les drogues saisies.



هذه الصورة تبين كيف كانت المخدرات مخبأة تحت ملابس راهب مزيف

(6) Showing how drugs were hidden on the person of a pseudo priest.

(6) Montrant comment l'on avait dissimulé les drogues sur la personne d'un pseudo moine.

was over and the gang returned to the house of the girl agent. Communications with her was, however, difficult as RAPHAEL would not allow her to leave. Subsequent investigations revealed that they had spent most of the night in finishing off their clerical clothes, and that early in the morning the girl agent and MARIA VESCIA met in the house of MOHAMMED HASSAN ALY at No. 87, Rue de la Corniche, Alexandria, where they donned their holy clothes. This person, it transpired later, was together with one ABDOU MUSTAFA SOLIMAN, *alias* MUSTAFASH, the two ringleaders and principle financiers of the gang. RAPHAEL and BOUTROS changed in the house of the latter's father and both proceeded on board the S.S. "MARCO POLO", where they were met later by the two pseudo nuns.

By then a C.N.I.B. officer had learnt that two ships would be boarded, one French and one Italian. Agents were at once detailed to keep a close watch on the house on the Corniche, while others proceeded to the Port and were split up into two parties one for each ship. Unfortunately for RAPHAEL, he was spotted before going on board by an old acquaintance who remembered that he had been tried in 1930 for drug smuggling. He reported the fact to the Customs Official and the latter lay in waiting for him at the foot of the gangway. When on board the party met someone wearing a "béret-basque" who introduced them to FRANCESCO KOKEILJ, the baggage-master. The latter took them into a first-class cabin where he handed them a large suit-case containing the drugs. Both the men and the women were carrying on them yards of thin surgical gauze bandages with which to wrap the drugs around their bodies. When this operation was completed, the two men left the ship followed a few yards behind by the two women. Despite their long flowing robes complete with girdle and crucifix giving the impression of being devout members of the Holy Order, the Customs Official went up to RAPHAEL and on feeling his arms discovered that his suspicions were well founded. He immediately arrested him as well as his companion BOUTROS. The two women, however, were left stranded and the C.N.I.B. officer who was on board the ship at the time with a Constable in plain clothes had no alternative but to arrest the two women, one of whom was, of course, the Police girl agent. By a strange trick of fate there happened to be at the time a third nun leaving the ship with the other two, and in order to make sure that she was not a late-comer to the combine, was also arrested. The party was taken to the Customs Office where they, as well as the two men, were disrobed and searched. On them were found the following quantities:—

RAPHAEL SHRAGER, opium 4 kilos, 935 grs., hashish, 947 grs.

LATIF WASSEF, opium 145 grs., hashish 6 kilos, 860 grs.

MARIA VESICA, opium 6 kilos, 374 grs., hashish 2 kilos., 295 grs.

POLICE GIRL AGENT, opium 1 kilo, 285 grs., hashish 5 kilos,
805 grs.

The third nun, who proved to be a real member of her profession was released.

The girl agent was immediately taken on board by the C.N.I.B. officer who explained to the Captain what had happened and the latter gave the Police every assistance. The crew were paraded but the Police girl could not identify the member who had escorted them to the cabin where the drugs were handed over. The officer then sent for RAPHAEL who was able to show him the cabin where the drugs had been handed. Once more the crew were paraded and the Baggage-master was identified as the man who had handed them the drugs. The latter's bunk was searched but nothing of an incriminating nature was found. On being questioned he denied any knowledge of the whole affair, but later confessed that the bag in which the drugs were contained had been handed to him at Haifa by a Dragoman from a shipping Agency, with the request that he should hand it over to some nuns at Alexandria who would come on board for it. He was told that it contained religious matter and stated that he received twenty piastres for his services. The investigations abroad occupied nearly three hours but no trace could be found of the man with the "béret-basque" who acted as intermediary. Later permission was secured to search the house of MOHAMMED HASSAN ALY, on the Corniche where the fictitious nuns had changed their clothes, but the Police had been forestalled as these had disappeared. A vital item, however, had been overlooked by MOHAMMED ALY's wife, AMINA MOHAMMED SALEM, who, in her haste to dispose of the clothes, forgot to remove the shoes of the two women which were found under the bed. She was arrested. Her husband, however, could not be found. The wife volunteered the information that he was away at Port Said since a week, but this was contradicted by the girl agent who said that she had seen him that morning in his house, and by the doorkeeper of the building who declared that he had seen him the previous night with RAPHAEL. MOHAMMED HASSAN ALY gave himself up a few days later but could produce no satisfactory evidence that he had been in Port Said on the day in question. Realising the game was up, both RAPHAEL and BOUTROS gave valuable information to the Police, the former stated that the drugs were intended for MOHAMMED HASSAN ALY and ABDOU MUSTAFA SOLIMAN, *alias* MUSTAFASH, both well

known drug traffickers who had been previously convicted and sentenced to heavy terms of imprisonment. ABDU MUSTAFA SOLIMAN, *alias* MUSTAFASH was immediately arrested and evidence secured that he had given to RAPHAEL some ten days before, in the presence of a witness, a five-pound note to buy the material needed for the clothes. MARIA VESCIA implicated her husband, ARMANDO, by stating that it was he who had purchased the tickets to board the ship and that it was he who had introduced her to RAPHAEL. ARMANDO was arrested and he made a clean breast making poverty and three starving children as his excuse for taking part in the affair. He stated further that his wife was pregnant and that he was in dire need for the money to pay for an abortion. He also stated that he had been introduced to RAPHAEL by one VINCENZO VITALIS who was later arrested but who denied having any dealings with him. A few days later ARMANDO was taken seriously ill and removed to hospital where he died. He was a comparatively young man. RAPHAEL also implicated one MORSI MOHAMMED MORSI but the latter could not be run to earth for some time. Eventually he was given away by a woman who knew of his connection with the gang and whom he had married in the hope that she would not betray him.

It will be remembered that the pseudo priests had intended to board two ships, *viz.* the S.S. "MARCO POLO" and the S.S. "MARIETTE PACHA". The latter sailed on the same day on which the arrest of the gang had taken place, but it was learnt later by an informer (who turned out to be none other but the man with the "béret-basque") that the drugs were still on board and that an attempt would be made to lard them on the return of this ship from Marseilles on April 30, 1938. The informer cum-trafficker stated that the owner of the drugs had arrived from Beirut the day before and had commissioned him to proceed on board on arrival of the S.S. "MARIETTE PACHA" and make arrangements for the safe landing of the drugs. The person in question was identified on the Quay where the ship made fast, and in order to prevent him from going on board was arrested on a pretext of having infringed Police Regulations.

On arrival of the steamer the informer was sent on board with a representative of the C.N.I.B. who posed as an emissary of the owner. They eventually located the man in whose possession were the drugs who turned out to be a member of the enquiry staff of the ship named MAX BUNNEL, a British subject from Singapore, 23 years of age and of a respectable family, his father being a retired captain. After BUNNEL had assured himself of the bona-fides of his visitors, he escorted them to the cabin of one LEONETTI OCTAVIUS, the Captain's steward. LEONETTI was away at lunch at the time but had given the keys to

BUNNEL. Now that they knew the incriminating evidence was at hand, the C.N.I.B. representative was in a quandry how he could communicate with his officer without raising suspicions. It was only momentarily, however, as the informer managed to talk BUNNEL into accompanying him outside while he procured a big case in which he put the drugs. As soon as they got out of distance, the representative beckoned to his officer who was waiting expectantly on the deck above. Stepping unobtrusively down the staircase, the officer entered the steward's cabin where he waited for the return of MAX BUNNEL. The latter's surprise may be judged when he returned and found himself confronted by a complete stranger. His surprise changed to consternation when he saw the door of the cabin locked behind him and the identity of his visitor disclosed. Realising the game was up BUNNEL willingly volunteered all the assistance he could give. He took out a key and opened the wardrobe producing two suit-cases which contained 23 kilos, 135 grs. of opium and 5 kilos, 230 grs. of hashish carefully packed up in rubber containers and the whole wrapped up in a rubber sheet, obviously to keep out the smell. BUNNEL also gave a description of the man who had handed him the drugs, which coincided with that of the person arrested on the quay in front of the ship. He turned out to be a Lebanese subject by the name of MOHAMMED KHALED DAABOUL, a well-known drug trafficker who had been imprisoned by the Syrian authorities for drug trafficking. LEONETTI and BUNNEL were arrested but the former was released later owing to insufficient evidence. Owing to MARIA VESCIA being an expectant mother, a sympathetic view was taken of her case, and she also was released by the Investigating Magistrate of the Mixed Tribunal on the ground that she had acted under the influence of her husband. A similar view was taken in the case of the wife of MOHAMMED HASSAN ALY when tried by the Native Court.

As already stated, the informer was suspected of being the person with the "béret-basque", who had acted as intermediary between the fictitious priests and nuns and the baggage-master of the S.S. "MARCO POLO". His name was MOHAMMED ATTAP and the suspicions proved correct. Having failed to obtain a share in the spoils owing to the arrest of the ringleaders, he turned informer in the hope of receiving an official reward. He was, however, denounced to the Investigating Magistrate who had no alternative but to have him arrested. In his defence he accused HAMDI KHEIR EL-DIN TARABULSI as being the man with the "béret-basque". Investigations revealed that this person left *via* Kantara on April 18, 1938, for Syria. He gave himself up to the Authorities, there as he had been sentenced in 1923 to 7 months' imprisonment for attempted murder but had escaped from the country. Although subsequent investigations proved that this

man was not the one who had acted as an intermediary, his association with Attap and hurried departure from Egypt would seem to indicate that he must have had a finger in the pie.

The other accused were tried on different dates by the Native and Mixed Courts and, with the exception of VINCENZO VITALIS who was found not guilty, were sentenced to the following terms of imprisonment :—

By Summary Narcotics Court, Alexandria :

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) MOHAMMED HASSAN ALY ... | 5 years' imprisonment and
L.E. 1,000 fine. |
| (2) ABDU MUSTAFA SOLIMAN, <i>alias</i>
MUSTAFASH. | 5 years' imprisonment and
L.E. 1,000 fine. |
| (3) MOHAMMED KHALED DAABOUL | 5 years' imprisonment and
L.E. 1,000 fine. |
| (4) MORSI MOHAMMED MORSI ... | 4 years' imprisonment and
L.E. 500 fine. |
| (5) RAPHAEL SHRAGER | 2½ years' imprisonment and
L.E. 200 fine. |
| (6) BOUTROS WASSEF | 2½ years' imprisonment and
L.E. 200 fine. |
| (7) LATIF WASSEF | 1 year's imprisonment and
L.E. 200 fine. |
| (8) PENELOPE WASSEF... .. | 1 year's imprisonment and
L.E. 200 fine by default. |

By Mixed Tribunal, Alexandria :

- | | |
|--|---|
| (9) MOHAMMED ATTAP or KHAT-
TAB, Italian subject. | 2 years' imprisonment and
L.E. 500 fine. |
| (10) FRANCESCO KOKEILJ, Italian
subject. | 1 year's imprisonment and
L.E. 200 fine. |
| (11) MAX BUNNEL, British subject | 1 year's imprisonment and
L.E. 200 fine. |

PENELOPE WASSEF, wife of LATIF, who had been released on bail pending trial absconded and is still at large.

The source of the drug seized is presumed to be Syria.

In appeal the above sentences were confirmed with the exception of MOHAMMED ATTAP, whose sentence was reduced to one year's imprisonment and L.E. 200 fine and PENELOPE WASSEF who was acquitted.

**SEIZURE OF 13.095 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AND 5.140
KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT CAIRO ON MAY 12,
1938**

Case of Gershon Yoselwitz and others

Just as most criminals are apt to make a slip which lands them into gail, smugglers also are prone to make mistakes, only to find this out when it is too late. The following case affords a typical example of two "old stagers" who, paying no heed to a warning which had been previously given to them by the Alexandria Police, made a slip which led to their arrest and subsequent conviction to two years' imprisonment each, plus a heavy fine.

The facts of the case are as follows :

Towards the end of March 1938 the attention of the C.N.I.B., Alexandria Branch was drawn to the suspicious movements of one named GERSHON YOSELWITZ who was then in Alexandria. His movements were watched and it was found that he had frequent meetings with several local drug traffickers. On his return to Cairo the Police were informed and a search was made of his personal effects at the pension in which he was staying. His companion HERMAN TAMARY, who was in Cairo at the time, was also searched but nothing of an incriminating nature was found on either of them. It was known by the Police that both had been arrested in Athens in September 1935 being suspected of drug trafficking but were released owing to inconclusive evidence.

When the arrest of the pseudo priests and nuns took place in Alexandria on April 17, 1938, GERSHON (from the description supplied by one of the accused) was suspected of being the person who had introduced them to the member of the crew of the S.S. " MARCO POLO " who had brought the drugs. He was in Alexandria at the time and his movements were shadowed. He was apprehended in the house of a notorious drug trafficker, who made a statement that he had dealings with him and that on a previous occasion GERSHON and TAMARY had sold him five okes of opium. Unfortunately there was not enough evidence to proceed with the matter and GERSHON and TAMARY (who was also in Alexandria at the time) were released and both, being Palestinians, were advised to leave the country at once and to return not to Egypt without notifying the Police. They left on April 19, 1938, but instead of proceeding direct to Palestine as ordered they first went to Cairo from where they entrained on the following day for Kantara en route for Palestine.

The lure of gold, however, proved too much for them and it was soon learnt that both had arrived on May 7, 1938, at Kantara and had travelled to Port Said. From there (and this is where they tripped) they telephoned to the trafficker referred to above asking him to proceed to Port Said as they were in possession of about twenty okes of opium and hashish which they wished him to sell for them. The trafficker conveyed this information to the C.N.I.B., Alexandria Branch, who gave him permission to proceed to Port Said and make arrangements for the delivery of the drugs. The "trafficker cum-confidant" was told that the drugs, which were in two cases, had not yet been cleared from the Cairo Customs and that they had to pay the sum of £ 30 to a well-known Clearing Agency in Alexandria. They asked him to pay this sum on their behalf, so that by the time the three of them reached Cairo the goods would be cleared and shown to him. This he did.

On the 11th idem the unsuspecting traffickers proceeded to Cairo by air and set to work. They were joined on the same day by the confidant. The C.N.I.B. Headquarters, Cairo were informed and it was arranged that a squad of the C.N.I.B., Alexandria Branch should proceed to Cairo and help to effect their apprehension. By then the movements of GERSHON and TAMARY were well covered and it was learnt that they were staying at two different Hotels. It was also learnt that TAMARY had rented a ground-floor apartment at No. 4, Rue Deir El-Banat, and was making active arrangements to clear the two cases which were still in the custody of the Shipping Agency. Both TAMARY and GERSHON were also seen to enter a shop and buy two suit-cases. On the following day, the cases were delivered at the apartment rented by TAMARY, and shortly after GERSHON was seen to come out holding a suit-case and proceed to his Hotel where he was joined a few minutes later by TAMARY. It is at this stage that the Police made a descent. In the room occupied by GERSHON was found a suit-case containing 19 pieces of opium weighing 13.095 kilogrammes and 15 cakes of hashish weighing 5.140 kilogrammes. With them was one Max CALEFF whom, it was subsequently discovered, was to have taken the drugs to Alexandria for a consideration of £ 25. The apartment at Deir El-Banat was then raided and in it was found the two cases which had arrived from Palestine. They each contained a galvanising plant in which the drugs had been hidden in Palestine. From enquiries made at the Shipping Agency it was learnt that they had cleared a similar case in March last containing a welding machine, which had been despatched by rail from Tel-Aviv by TAMARY, who took possession of it when it reached Cairo. On being interrogated GERSHON admitted that the hashish and opium had been carried by him from Haifa to Tel-Aviv in a taxi.

He stated that the welding machines were bought and paid for by a certain person of Gordon Street, Tel-Aviv and added that they originally belonged to a certain lawyer of Tel-Aviv. GERSHON confessed that HERMAN TAMARY knew that the two welding machines contained drugs and that the latter would share in the profits. When questioned TAMARY stated that the first welding machine did not contain any drugs and that it had been bought by him with money supplied by the person of Gordon Street, Tel-Aviv and despatched from Tel-Aviv (at the latter's instigation) in his own name, in order to ascertain whether it would pass through the Cairo Customs without difficulty or suspicion. TAMARY stated further that when the second consignment of the two welding machines was despatched under the fictitious and non-existent name of ELIESER RABINOVITCH, he did not know then that they contained drugs, but that he was informed of this before leaving Tel-Aviv. He admitted that the two welding machines were to become his property as part of his share in the profits, plus L.E. 30.—if the drugs were sold at a good price. Investigations revealed that the first welding machine had been deposited at the house of a certain LEON ASHGOUR of El-Torgoman Street, Cairo. The latter on being interrogated stated that it had been brought to his house by GERSHON and TAMARY and that it was still there at their disposal.

GERSHON YOSELWITZ, HERMAN TAMARY and MAX CALEFF were tried by the Summary Narcotics Court in Cairo on September 20, 1938. The first two were sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400, each. MAX CALEFF was acquitted.

On December 31, 1938, the Court of Appeal confirmed this sentence in respect of MAX CALEFF and altered it in respect of GERSHON YOSELWITZ and HERMAN TAMARY to 4 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 800, each.

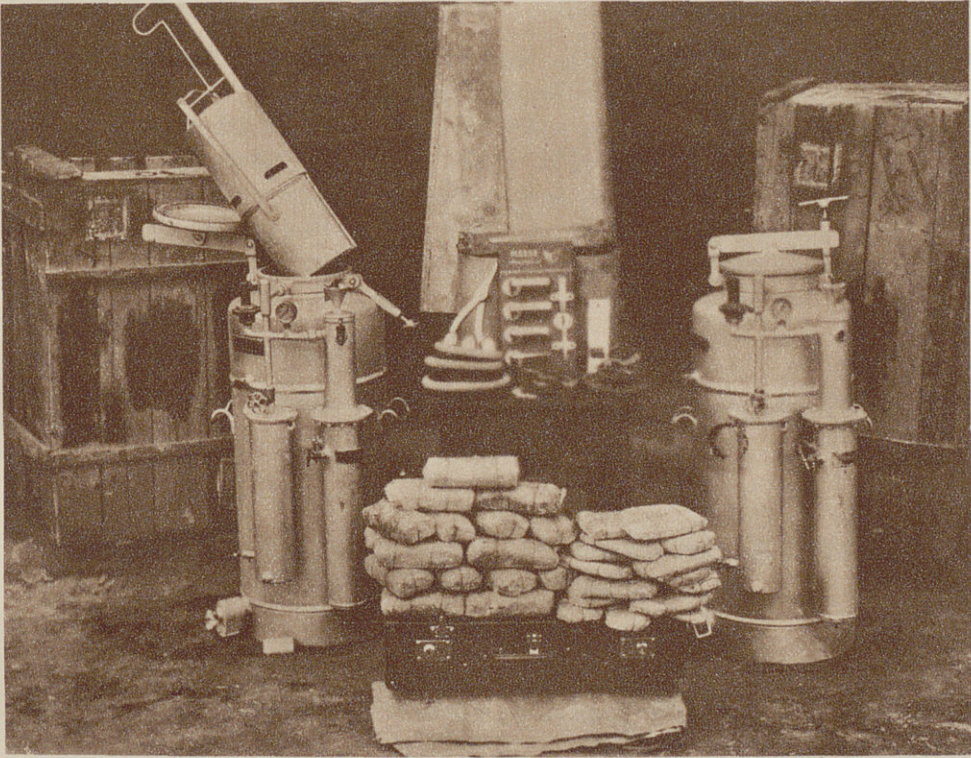
**SEIZURE OF 1.612 KILOGRAMMES OF HEROIN AT
ALEXANDRIA ON MAY 1938, EX S.S. "REGELE
CAROL"**

Case of Charilaos Fanioudakis and Spiro Antzoulatos

On May 16, 1938, arrived by the S.S. "REGELE CAROL" from Piraeus one CHARILAOS FANIOUDAKIS. He carried with him two small wooden boxes containing Turkish sweetmeats (Baklava) which, upon being opened at the Customs and the top layer removed,

قضية جرشون يوسيلويتز وآخرين

CASE OF GERSHON YOSELWITZ and others.
AFFAIRE GERSHON YOSELWITZ et consorts.



آلة لحام هربت فيها مخدرات من فلسطين

- (8) Galvanizing plant in which drugs were smuggled from Palestine.
(8) Appareil à galvaniser dans lequel on avait transporté des drogues de Palestine.

were found to contain 6 packets of heroin, weighing in all 1 kilo, 612 grs. of heroin. On being interrogated FATIOUDAKIS stated that on his previous trip to Alexandria in March 1938, he had been approached by SPIRO ANTZOULATOS who asked him to meet on his return to Piraeus a certain GEORGE ANDREOPOULOS at the café Lekenia, Piraeus who would hand him two small wooden boxes of Turkish sweetmeats, which he asked him to bring to Alexandria and hand same over to him (ANTZOULATOS) at the café "LA CONFIANCE".

On May 12, FATIOUDAKIS arrived at Piraeus, saw ANDREOPOULOS and received from him the two boxes in question. He left the same day per S.S. "REGELE CAROL" for Alexandria.

SPIRO ANTZOULATOS was arrested shortly after the arrival of the Steamer. He denied having any knowledge of the man in question, but as he was unable to satisfy the Parquet regarding his means of living, he was referred to the Juge d'Instruction. ANTZOULATOS has been known as a trafficker for the past 10 years and his expulsion was asked on two occasions, viz. 1929 and 1932, following two convictions for drug trafficking, but this was refused by the Authorities concerned.

This case is *sub judice*.

The source of origin of the drug seized is presumably Greece.

SEIZURE OF 515 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT CAIRO ON JUNE 11, 1938

Case of Abdel-Rehim Mohammed Aboul-Gheit and others

On June 9, 1938, the Narcotics Bureau at Beirut informed the C.N.I.B., Cairo Branch, that a consignment of dry apricots had been despatched from Beirut to Cairo and that the said consignment was suspected of containing hashish.

On approaching the Director of Cairo Customs he stated that there was a consignment of dried apricots there and that nobody had so far come to claim it.

On June 10, the Director, Cairo Customs informed the C.N.I.B. that a person calling himself ABDEL-AZIZ HASSAN the consignee —had called to withdraw the dried apricots. Upon this information enquiry was made by the C.N.I.B. It revealed that the

consignee was in contact with 4 other persons, so the five were kept under close surveillance. After examination, the Director of the Customs informed the C.N.I.B. that as nothing of an incriminating nature was found, he had decided to hand over the case of apricots to the consignee.

However, in view of the fact that the five were known smugglers and that the address given was a false one, as no one of the name of ABDEL-AZIZ HASSAN existed at the address given, it was decided to continue the surveillance.

The suspicions of the C.N.I.B. were confirmed later as the consignee, after leaving the Customs with the case, told the carter to wait, whilst he entered the fish market near Cairo Railway Station where he disappeared.

Here the C.N.I.B. decided to act. The case of apricots was seized and the five implicated persons were arrested.

On cross-examination, a certain ABDEL-REHIM MOHAMMED ABOUL-GHEIT made a complete confession, fully implicating the other four persons and indicating that the hashish would be found carefully hidden in the woodwork of the case—the hashish being powder and capable of filling in the hollows expressly made in the woodwork.

As the case was returned to the Customs at their request for necessary formalities by the Ministry of Agriculture, the C.N.I.B. on hearing this confession asked the Customs to re-examine the case. This was done and on breaking the woodwork the hashish powder was discovered as indicated by ABOUL-GHEIT. It weighed 515 grammes net.

The source of origin of the drug seized is presumably Syria.

The accused were tried on February 19, 1939, by Cairo Narcotics Summary Court and sentenced as follows:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| (1) ZAKI MOHAMMED EL-AGHA | 4 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 800. |
| (2) AMIN FAHMY OMAR... .. | 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500. |
| (3) ABDEL-REHIM MOHAMMED ABOUL-GHEIT. | 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500. |

**SEIZURE OF 1.416 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AND
6.657 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT KANTARA ON
JUNE 17, 1938**

**Case of Eissa Abdulla el-Mazaini, Abdul-Majid Shakour
Gharbiyeh and others**

On June 17, 1938, EISSA ABDULLA EL-MAZAINI, a Palestinian, and SAYED MUSTAFA AHMED NADA, an Egyptian, arrived at Kantara from Palestine.

On making their usual search the Kantara Customs officials discovered hidden in the bag of AHMED NADA—who is a barber by profession—1.284 kilogrammes of hashish and 6.657 kilogrammes of opium.

On interrogation, NADA stated that the drugs were the joint property of ABDULLA EL-MAZAINI and MOHAMMED ABDEL-HAMID SHEHATA SHALABI (a farrash in the Public Health Camp at Kantara). All three were arrested but EL-MAZAINI and MOHAMMED ABDEL-HAMID SHEHATA SHALABI were later released on bail pending their trial. SAYED MUSTAFA AHMED NADA was, however, kept in custody.

On the same day ABDUL-MAJID SHAKOUR GHARBIYEH also arrived from Palestine *via* Kantara and 0.132 kilogrammes of hashish was found hidden in his tarboush—making a total quantity of the drugs seized 1.416 kilogrammes of hashish and 6.657 kilogrammes of opium.

On July 19, 1938, ABDEL-MAJID SHAKOUR GHARBIYEH was sentenced by the Summary Court, Kantara, to 2 years' imprisonment.

EISSA ABDULLA EL-MAZAINI was handed over to the Palestine authorities. SAYED MUSTAFA AHMED NADA and MOHAMMED ABDEL-HAMID SHALABI have not yet been tried.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

**SEIZURE OF 840 GRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT
PORT SAID ON JUNE 20, 1938, EX S.S. "STREEF-
KERK"**

Case of Aly Hassan Shabar Aly

On arrival of S.S. "STREEFKERK" at Port Said on June 20, 1938, it was closely watched. At 11.50 a.m. a bumboatman reported at Port Said C.N.I.B. Branch that one of the Indian crew had informed him that he was in possession of 1 kilo. of hashish which he was prepared to sell for 100 rupees. The necessary steps were taken with the result that the member of the crew in question, namely ALI HASSAN SHABAR ALI, Indian British subject was arrested in possession of 840 grammes of hashish.

The accused was tried by Mansoura Mixed Court on August 18, 1938, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

According to the statement of the accused the source of origin of the drug seized is India.

**SEIZURE OF 13 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM
AT CAIRO ON JUNE 28, 1938**

Case of Hagop Dabbaghian and others

On March 9, the C.N.I.B. received a letter from the Egyptian Consul in Beirut to the effect that a person had reported himself at the Consulate and stated that he wished to assist the C.N.I.B. in the arrest of notorious traffickers who agreed to employ him as a carrier for the smuggling of 1.300 kilos. of narcotics from Beirut to Alexandria in large trunks. He further stated that he had made the traffickers believe that he could smuggle this quantity without being challenged by any of the preventive authorities. A C.N.I.B. officer was sent to Beirut where he got in touch with the so-called carrier. It was arranged that the carrier should inform the C.N.I.B. when the traffickers would ask him to smuggle any quantity with a view to taking the necessary steps.

On June 16, 1938, the carrier sent a letter to Alexandria C.N.I.B. Branch, in which he stated that he would arrive at Alexandria on June 23, 1938, and asked that a C.N.I.B. officer should meet him at Beirut. A C.N.I.B. officer of Alexandria Branch did so and both the C.N.I.B. officer and the carrier arrived at Alexandria on 24th.

On June 23, 1938, HAGOP DABBAGHIAN of Beirut, owner of this stuff arrived at Alexandria *via* Kantara. The carrier on arrival at Alexandria got in touch with the members of the gang at Alexandria, with a view to handing over the stuff under such arrangements as would enable the C.N.I.B. to arrest them *en flagrant délit*. This could not be done at Alexandria, as the members of the gang refused to take over the stuff there, and it was therefore agreed that delivery should take place at Cairo. DABBAGHIAN arrived at Cairo on 26th and was put under watch. The carrier arrived on 27th. DABBAGHIAN kept in touch with a certain KEVORK BALIAN, Armenian, local subject, and two other persons who are well-known traffickers.

At 8 p.m. on June 28, 1938, when DABBAGHIAN was seen with the carrier at EL MANAKH Street with a trunk in his hands, a motor-car occupied by KEVORK BALIAN stopped and DABBAGHIAN handed the trunk to KEVORK BALIAN whereupon the car left at full speed, leaving behind DABBAGHIAN and the carrier. The C.N.I.B. force followed the traffickers' car and was able to arrest them at Sharia El-Malika Nazli with the trunk which was found to contain 13 kilos. of opium. DABBAGHIAN was later arrested when entering KEVORK's house, in which the members of the gang held their meetings in Cairo. Alexandria C.N.I.B. was then asked by telephone to arrest the rest of the gang and to perquisition their houses.

DABBAGHIAN when interrogated by the Parquet stated that it was he who gave the drugs to the carrier.

HAGOP DABBAGHIAN and KEVORK BALIAN were tried by the Narcotics Summary Native Court, Cairo on August 2, 1938 and sentenced as follows:—

HAGOP DABBAGHIAN 4 years' imprisonment and
a fine of L.E. 800.

KEVORK BALIAN 2 years' imprisonment and
a fine of L.E. 400.

Accused persons of foreign nationalities were released by the Mixed Parquets, Cairo, on account of "*non lieu*".

The source of origin of the drug seized is Syria.

**SEIZURE OF 855 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID
ON AUGUST 3, 1938, EX TANKER "BRITISH LADY"**

**Case of Hussein Kassim Baba and Sheikh Adam
Sheikh Amin**

On August 2, 1938, when Tanker "British Lady" arrived at Port Said, it was put under watch by the C.N.I.B., Port Said Branch.

On August 3, 1938, a bumboatman reported that certain members of the crew had offered him drugs for sale, whereupon a C.N.I.B. officer proceeded on board and arrested one of the Indian crew, HUSSEIN KASSIM BABA by name, in possession of 550 grammes of opium. A further quantity of 235 grammes was found hidden near the hole of the anchor chain. *Baba* confessed that he had bought the stuff at Abadan and that he was attempting to sell it at Port Said.

Another member of the crew, named SHEIKH ADAM SHEIKH AMIN, was found in possession of 70 grammes but he was handed over to the Captain for administrative punishment, the quantity being small.

The opium was in the shape of pencils and is presumed to be Persian.

HUSSEIN KASSIM BABA was tried by the Mansoura Mixed Tribunal on October 2, 1938, and sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 100. He was also sentenced on October 25, 1938 by the Customs Commission, Port Said to a fine of 715 Milliemes.

**SEIZURE OF 1 KILOGRAMME OF OPIUM AT PORT
SAID ON AUGUST 18, 1938, EX S.S. "NIJKERK"**

Case of Yang Fon Shang

On August 18, 1938, when S.S. "NIJKERK" arrived at Port Said, the C.N.I.B., Port Said Branch received information to the effect that a Chinese member of the crew was attempting to sell one kilo. of opium, whereupon a C.N.I.B. squad boarded the ship and searched this man's cabin, with the result that a quantity of opium weighing one kilo. was found in the box of the stoker named YANG FON SHANG who admitted ownership.

YANG FON SHANG was tried on September 26, 1938, by the Summary Native Court, Port Said and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown but the accused stated that he had bought it in France.

SEIZURE OF 1 KILOGRAMME OF HEROIN AT PORT SAID ON AUGUST 28, 1938, EX S.S. "CHAMPOLLION"

Case of Michel Farrugia

On arrival of S.S. "CHAMPOLLION" at Port Said on August 28, 1938, the C.N.I.B., Port Said Branch received information to the effect that a member of the crew was offering one kilo. of heroin for sale in that he asked a C.N.I.B. confidant if he could find a buyer at L. stg. 110 the kilo.

A detective was detailed to proceed with the confidant and represent himself as a potential buyer. A meeting was arranged in the municipal garden and a sample was produced which proved to be pure heroin.

The detective was handed banknotes to the value of L.stg. 22 to pay as advance, and it was agreed that the remainder should be paid after the drug had been brought ashore.

This the seaman agreed to on condition that the detective should carry the drugs through the Customs.

On arrival at the landing stage, they were all arrested and on being searched the advanced money, the number of which had been previously recorded, was found in the pocket of MICHEL FARRUGIA, member of the crew. The detective was in possession of one kilo. of heroin which was enclosed in 21 condoms.

A search was made on the vessel without any further result except that various wrappers, papers, etc., confirmed that this heroin had previously been kept in FARRUGIA's locker.

S.S. "CHAMPOLLION" arrived at Port Said from Marseilles *via* Beirut and Haifa.

MICHEL FARRUGIA was tried by the Mixed Tribunal, Mansoura on October 2, 1938, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

**SEIZURE OF 9.955 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AND
4.995 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA
ON SEPTEMBER 19, 1938**

Case of Aly Youssef el-Kordi and Abdel-Hamid Mohammed Farag

Information was received by the Coastguards Administration on September 18, 1938 that a gang of fishermen who were known to be smugglers had left Abukir in a sailing boat to meet a fishing smack owned by a certain LOUIS. They were to take over from the latter a quantity of drugs and bring it ashore at a spot known as Burg No. 4, near Abukir. A watch was kept and about 9 a.m. on the following day, a fishing boat was seen to approach the shore from which landed two men, viz. Ali YOUSSEF EL-KORDI and ABDEL-HAMID MOHAMMED FARAG. The former was carrying a sack but on being challenged he and his companion escaped leaving behind the sack containing the drugs, which were found to weigh 9.955 kilogrammes of hashish and 4.995 kilogrammes of opium.

The accused were later arrested and on being tried by Alexandria Summary Narcotics Court on November 20, 1938, sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300, each.

It is presumed that the source of origin of the drug seized is Syria.

**SEIZURE OF 520 GRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT
PORT SAID ON OCTOBER 11, 1938, EX S.S. "CITY
OF BATAVIA"**

Case of Jesser Aly Fezer Mean

On October 11, 1938, when S.S. "CITY OF BATAVIA" arrived at Port Said, a confidant reported to the C.N.I.B., Port Said Branch that an Indian seaman had offered him 500 grammes of hashish for sale.

The confidant was instructed to complete the purchase and the numbers of the banknotes of the purchase money were recorded.

Shortly afterwards the C.N.I.B. squad arrested an Indian member of the crew named JESSER ALI FEZER MEAN handing over 520 grammes of hashish to the confidant. On search he was found in possession of the recorded banknotes.

The accused confessed that he bought the seized drug at Calcutta and brought it to Port Said with a view to selling same there and making a profit.

JESSER ALI FEZER MEAN was tried by the Mixed Tribunal, Mansoura on December 15, 1938, and sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

SEIZURE OF 605 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA ON OCTOBER 28, 1938, EX S.S. "MARIETTE PACHA"

Case of Mohammed el-Sayed Abdel-Maksoud Foda

Information having been received that a quantity of drugs was concealed on board the S.S. "MARIETTE PACHA" which arrived in Alexandria on October 28, 1938, arrangements were made by the C.N.I.B., Alexandria Branch to have the ship kept under observation. At about 5 p.m. after the bulk of the passengers had landed, a detective of the Alexandria C.N.I.B. who was posted near the crew's gangway stopped a suspicious looking individual as he was leaving the ship. On being questioned the latter stated that he was a member of the ship's crew, but as he could not produce the regulation pass he was arrested. On being conducted to the Custom's shed, he stated that he was suffering from ulcers on his legs and that they were consequently bandaged. True enough, on being examined, both ankles were bandaged. These were removed but instead of ulcers two slabs of hashish were found weighing 605 grammes. The individual whose name is MOHAMMED EL-SAYED ABDEL-MAKSOU D FODA admitted that the hashish belonged to him and that it had been given to him by someone in Beirut, whose name he would not disclose. It was learnt later that MOHAMMED EL-SAYED ABDEL-MAKSOU D FODA was a member of a S.V. which had been shipwrecked near Beirut three weeks ago, and that the crew which consisted of six other members had been repatriated by the Egyptian Consul there on the S.S. "MARIETTE PACHA".

The source of origin of the drug seized is presumed to be Syria.

On December 4, 1938, the accused was tried by Alexandria Narcotics Summary Court and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300.

SEIZURE OF 600 GRAMMES OF HEROIN, 13.700 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 6 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA ON NOVEMBER 12 AND 19, 1938, EX S.S. "MARIETTE PACHA"

Case of Vincent Laudato and others

On November 12, 1938, a confidant of the C.N.I.B., Alexandria Branch was approached by a certain ABDEL-FATTAH EL-SAATI of Gabbari, who asked him if he could smuggle ashore from the S.S. "MARIETTE PACHA" a large quantity of heroin. The confidant agreed and the informer told him that all he had to do was to go on board with his right hand bandaged and give a small key to a sailor with his left hand bandaged, whom he would meet on the top of the gangway. In order to make sure that the confidant would not smuggle drugs ashore himself, a member of the C.N.I.B. staff was sent instead. He met the sailor in question who turned out to be VINCENT LAUDATO and who, on being given the key, handed over six packets of heroin of 100 grammes each. The stuff was immediately brought to the C.N.I.B. office, Alexandria, and given to the confidant, who was told to go to Rue Dégardé, where he had previously arranged to meet ABDEL-FATTAH EL-SAATI. In the meantime arrangements had been made to block both sides of the street and when the latter took over the parcel from the confidant, he was arrested. The heroin seized is of a very white colour and very good quality.

The confidant reported that the sailor in question had a further quantity of 500 grammes in his possession and arrangements were, therefore, made to meet S.S. "MARIETTE PACHA" on its return from Syria on November 18, 1938.

On the arrival of S.S. "MARIETTE PACHA" at Alexandria on November 18, 1938, from Beirut, the same member of the C.N.I.B. staff who was sent on board this steamer the previous week, was instructed to meet the sailors with whom he had been in contact and ask them to come ashore. About 5.30 p.m. a member of the crew told the agent that he had a kilo. of heroin for sale and that he would let him know later how much he wanted for it, but after an hour he came back and said that he had disposed of the drugs elsewhere. Later the agent met VINCENT LAUDATO who told him that he had 10 kilogrammes of opium for sale for which he wanted L.E. 7.500 mills. per kilo. A deal was concluded and arrangements were made for

a C.N.I.B. officer to accompany the agent, on the pretext that he could not carry ashore 10 kilogrammes single handed. The trio met on board at 9 p.m. but LAUDATO refused to part with the drugs unless he was paid before hand. He also refused to have any dealings with the C.N.I.B. officer whom he suspected of being a disguised policeman. As it was feared that the money might be lost, no further action was taken that evening. The next day the crew's quarters were searched and whilst doing this a sack was thrown overboard which was immediately picked up by the Coastguards boat on duty. It was found to contain 13.700 kilogrammes of hashish and 6 kilogrammes of opium. In searching the locker of VINCENT LAUDATO the small key referred to above was found amongst his personal effects, also some incriminating papers.

In an identification parade the agent picked out three sailors who had been in contact with him. When these sailors were told that they were under arrest and asked to take their clothes as they would have to come ashore, they refused to do so. They were backed by the rest of the crew who threatened that they would go on strike and refuse to sail without them, stating that the accused had not been arrested "en-flagrant délit". Endeavours were made to reason with them but they proved adamant. There was, therefore, no alternative but to summon the Mamour of the Port Police District who came on board with a force of 20 men. This had the desired effect and the men capitulated.

Before the Investigating Magistrate, VINCENT LAUDATO made a full confession. He admitted that 500 grammes of the seized heroin belonged to him and stated that he had obtained it from a Chinese sailor with whom he worked for about 20 days on S.S. "FELIX RUSSELL" which plies between Marseilles and the Far East. LAUDATO stated further that the quantity of opium had also been obtained from the same sailor and that he had hidden it in a lifeboat on the port side of S.S. "MARIETTE PACHA" aft.

The source of origin of the drug seized in this case is unknown. On, January 8, 1939, ABDEL-FATTAH-EL-SAATI was tried by the Narcotics Summary Court, Alexandria and sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 600.

**SMUGGLING OF DRUGS INTO EGYPT FROM SYRIA
AND PALESTINE BY AIR**

**SEIZURE OF 36·750 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AND
2·755 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID
IN SEPTEMBER 1937**

With reference to the above case mentioned on pages 28-31 of the C.N.I.B. Annual Report of 1937, MINAS KATHREPTIS and PHOTIOS COMINOS, Greek subjects, were tried by the Greek Consular Court, Alexandria, on December 2, 1938, and sentenced as follows :—

MINAS KATHREPTIS 2 years' imprisonment.

PHOTIOS COMINOS 14 months' imprisonment.

GAETANO SCOTTO was tried by the Italian Consular Court, Port Said on February 16, 1939, and sentenced to 8 months' imprisonment and a fine of 800 liras.

DIMITRI KOKINOS, MIKHALI ANDONARAKIS and MIKHALI MOUSOURIS were not prosecuted on account of insufficient evidence.

CHAPTER III

Smuggling through Sinai

SEIZURES BY FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION

Miralai A. H. St. George Hamersley Bey, M.C., Governor of Sinai Province, reports the following :—

“ The situation regarding anti-contraband during the period under review is much the same as for the previous year.

The methods for control of contraband traffic are much the same as for the previous year and are proving successful.

Outstanding captures during the year were :—

(1) 7·680 kilos. of hashish were captured by a patrol from No. 8 Camel Corps Section near Hagar el-Mayet.

The patrol followed the tracks of the smugglers and eventually came up with them. A fight ensued in which there were no casualties.

(2) 260 grammes of hashish were found in the cross-trees of a camel saddle at Mabwala Police Post on August 12, 1938. There were 13 camels in the caravan but only one was carrying hashish.

(3) 50·200 kilos. of opium were captured by a Police patrol from Romani on August 22, 1938.

The patrol from Romani picked up suspicious tracks which led them into the swamps towards the Suez Canal. Soon the going became so bad that camels could not proceed. The patrol then left their camels with one man and proceeded on foot through the swamps. At a distance of about 15 kilos. from the Canal they found a quantity of opium. They picked this up and continued on the tracks of the smugglers, soon finding a second quantity ; collecting this they followed the tracks and found a third quantity, together with the smugglers clothes and blankets. The two men carrying this great load of narcotics in addition to their arms and equipment were unable to come up with the smugglers.

The perseverance shown by these two men is highly commendable.

(4) 7·850 kilos. of hashish and 6·630 kilos. of opium were seized on October 4, 1938, on a train proceeding from Palestine.

On information received the Police searched the train and found the narcotics in the grease boxes of the carriages. The narcotics were concealed in sealed tins in the grease.

(5) An interesting capture of 790 grammes of hashish was made on October 29, 1938, at Mabwala Police Post. Three Arabs came by the Post on their return from Palestine. The Shawish in charge searched them but found nothing. He was still suspicious as he thought he could smell hashish. He noticed that the "Egals" worn by these men looked rather new and so took one off to examine it. He picked the goats' hair binding apart and found hashish actually concealed inside. All three men had hashish concealed on their heads in this manner.

TOTAL CAPTURES MADE WERE AS FOLLOWS

Year	Number of captures	Hashish	Opium	Smugglers	Camels
		Kilos.	Kilos.		
1938	67	161·942	492·018	68	6
1937	64	123·750	552·241	98	7
1936	24	217·269	83·720	22	16
1935	14	44·711·5	45·960	16	1
1934	41	121·532	30·340	53	3

DETAIL FORCES RESPONSIBLE FOR CAPTURES

Force	Hashish	Opium	Smugglers	Camels	Number of captures
	Kilos.	Kilos.			
Northern Sinai Police District	24·049	12·921	33	1	19
Kantara Police District ...	83·253	172·259	16	4	25
Eastern Area Camel Corps ...	8·230	34·755	2	—	3
Suez Gulf Area Camel Corps...	33·890	255·004	2	1	5
Kantara Customs	12·520	17·079	15	—	15
TOTAL	161·942	492·018	68	6	67

CHAPTER IV

Cases of Seizures in the Interior of the Country

THE SHEROUD BROTHERS OF PORT SAID—SEIZURE OF 353·5 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA ON JANUARY 31, 1938. CASE OF SAYED MAHRAN EL-SAYED AND OTHERS—SEIZURE OF 580 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT BELBEIS ON FEBRUARY 5, 1938. CASE OF ZAKI HASSAN GHANDAR AND OTHERS—SEIZURE OF 27·40 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AND 0·80 GRAMMES OF MORPHINE AT ALEXANDRIA ON MARCH 4, 1938. CASE OF THE DIACOUMIS FAMILY—SEIZURE OF 16·990 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT SUEZ ON MARCH 14, 1938. CASE OF SELIM SABBA ABU-SABBA—SEIZURE OF 108 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AND 28 GRAMMES OF MORPHINE AT ALEXANDRIA ON MARCH 29, 1938. CASE OF NELSON SPIOTTA—SEIZURE OF 80 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON APRIL 14, 1938. CASE OF STEPHANOS RAGONAS—SEIZURE OF 3·772 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AND 315 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON APRIL 24, 1938. CASE OF CORPORAL SEDDIK ARAFAT—SEIZURE OF 1·521 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ABOU-SOUEIR ON MAY 1, 1938. CASE OF ABDALLA MAHMOUD EL-GAZZAR, SALAMA SALEM KHEDR, ALIAS EL-AKRAH AND TAHER MOHAMMED ABDEL-HALIM—SEIZURE OF 501·30 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT SUEZ ON MAY 2, 1938. CASE OF NOUR-EDDINE ABBAS—SEIZURE OF 1·420 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 1·300 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT MEX ON MAY 5, 1938. CASE OF FARID SHEBL OMAR—SEIZURE OF 23·950 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT CAIRO ON AUGUST 3, 1938. CASE OF SHETEIWI SOLIMAN EL-BIHDARI OF BIR SABA, PALESTINE, AND OTHERS—SEIZURE OF 1·700 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA ON AUGUST 11, 1938. CASE OF HUSSEIN SAAD EL-ABD AND OTHERS—SEIZURE OF 400 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON AUGUST 17, 1938. CASE OF ABDEL-HAMID AHMED KHEIRALLA—SEIZURE OF 16·888 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AND 1·235 KILOGRAMMES OF HEROIN AT TURA ON AUGUST 18, 1938. CASE OF MANSOUR MANSOUR BASSIOUNI AND KAMEL MOHAMMED EL-GUINDI—SEIZURE OF 6·308 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM ON AUGUST 29, 1938 AT CAIRO. CASE OF AHMED SALMAN EL-SAYED AND OTHERS—SEIZURE OF 15·660 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT CAIRO ON SEPTEMBER 8, 1938.

CASE OF AHMED MOHAMMED ABOU-HAWIDI AND MOHAMMED KHALAF HASSOUNA—SEIZURE OF 65 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON OCTOBER 31, 1938. CASE OF MIKHALI VERGHOS, ALIAS PEREOS—SEIZURE OF 25.50 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 5.50 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT TANTA ON NOVEMBER 19, 1938. CASE OF KHEIRALLA GOBRAN ABBOD. DOCTORS' CASE AT MANSOURA. CASE OF ABDOU AYYAD AND OTHERS. CASE OF LAMBRO TSAVOULAKIS AND DIMITRI CHRISTOFOROU.

THE SHEROUD BROTHERS OF PORT SAID

Sheroud brothers of Port Said are notorious traffickers who were mentioned on pages 25-26 of the C.N.I.B. Annual Report of 1935.

After release of TAUFIK ALI SHEROUD on completion of the term of 2 years' imprisonment passed on him on December 26, 1935, information was received to the effect that these brothers had returned to their nefarious activities. On June 1, 1938 when it was reported that they had in their possession a quantity of drugs, the C.N.I.B., Port Said Branch made the necessary arrangements to raid all the houses and the shops of the three brothers at one time. At 9 a.m. on June 2, 1938, the raid was effected with the result that MAHMOUD ALI SHEROUD and his niece named EL-SAYEDA ABDEL-KADER EL-NAWWAR were arrested in possession of 58 grammes of hashish and 21 grammes of opium.

On the arrest of these two persons a crowd gathered in the street and stones were thrown at the Police force from balconies but the force behaved well and the resistance was overcome.

On July 11, 1938, MAHMOUD ALI SHEROUD and EL-SAYEDA ABDEL-KADER EL-NAWWAR were tried by Port Said Summary Native Court and sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200, each.

The source of origin of the drug seized is not definitely known but it is presumed that hashish is from India and opium from Syria.

SEIZURE OF 353.5 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA ON JANUARY 31, 1938

Case of Sayed Mahran el-Sayed and others

On January 31, 1938, the Alexandria City Police arrested a certain SAYED MAHRAN EL-SAYED in possession of 3½ grammes of opium. On being interrogated he volunteered certain information which led to the arrest of three other individuals: IBRAHIM RAGAB, SAYED ABDEL-MEGUID ABOUL-ELA and RAMADAN SALAMA.

In order to effect their arrest two detectives of C.N.I.B., Alexandria Branch disguised as tram-ticket collectors, were posted in a coffee-shop at Mafrouza near to the one owned by IBRAHIM RAGAB and SAYED ABDEL-MEGUID ABOUL-ELA. Under the guise of playing tric-trac, they watched on the movements of the gang and, when a buyer who was known to the Police entered the coffee-shop, the C.N.I.B. officers and squad raided the premises. Sayed ABDEL-MEGUID and IBRAHIM RAGAB put up a violent fight but surrendered after a couple of shots had been fired in the air. The place was searched and 350 grammes of opium was found in a pail of dirty water.

RAMADAN MOHAMMED SALAMA, who managed to escape during the fray, was arrested the following day and the three of them were brought before the Parquet, who ordered their detention pending trial.

The three men have been known to the C.N.I.B. as drug traffickers for some time and their premises had been raided unsuccessfully on several previous occasions.

It is presumed that the origin of the drug seized is Syria.

This case was tried by the Alexandria Narcotics Summary Court on March 20, 1938, with the following result:—

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| (1) SAYED MAHRAN EL-SAYED ... | 1½ years' imprisonment and
a fine of L.E. 200. |
| (2) IBRAHIM RAGAB | 3 years' imprisonment and
a fine of L.E. 500. |
| (3) RAMADAN SALAMA | 3 years' imprisonment and
a fine of L.E. 400. |
| (4) SAYED ABDEL-MEGUID
ABOUL-ELA. | 2 years' imprisonment and
a fine of L.E. 400. |

SEIZURE OF 580 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT BELBEIS ON FEBRUARY 5, 1938

Case of Zaki Hassan Ghandar and others

On February 5, 1938, the C.N.I.B. squad of Cairo Branch stopped Taxi No. 72 on arrival at Belbeis, as a result of a telephonic communication from Port Said C.N.I.B. Branch, stating that the taxi in question was suspected of carrying drugs.

The taxi was carefully searched and a blue stocking of local manufacture containing 4 lumps of hashish was found under the nickel plate cover of the spare wheel fixed on the back of the car.

The chauffeur, ZAKI HASSAN GHANDAR and 2 occupants, AHMED MANSOUR ABDALLA, a café owner at Port Said, and HAFEZ KHALIL MORO, upholsterer, Port Said, were arrested and conducted to the police station.

Subsequent to interrogation, the café of AHMED MANSOUR ABDALLA was perquisitioned and a quantity of hashish was found in possession of ALI SALEH MOHAMMED ISMAIL, the café employé making a total of 580 grammes in all.

The four accused persons were tried by Port Said Summary Native Court on May 30, 1938, and sentenced as follows:—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| (1) ZAKI HASSAN GHANDAR ... | } 1 year's imprisonment and
L.E. 500 fine, each. |
| (2) AHMED MANSOUR ABDALLAH ... | |
| (3) HAFEZ KHALIL MORO | |
| (4) ALI SALEH MOHAMMED ISMAIL | |

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 27.40 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AND 0.80 GRAMMES OF MORPHINE AT ALEXANDRIA ON MARCH 4, 1938

Case of the Diacoumis family

For the past two years EVANGELOS DIACOUMIS, under the cloak of a typewriter repairing shop, was retailing small quantities of heroin and morphine. He was assisted by his two sons CONSTANTIN and ANTOINE. His shop and house were raided on several occasions and

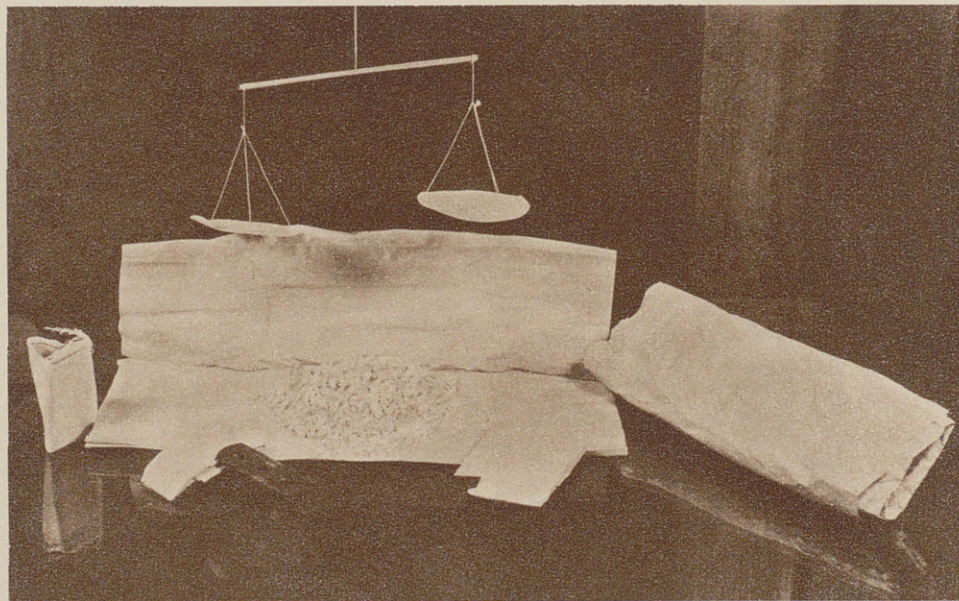
قضية عائلة دياكوميس

CASE OF DIACOUMIS FAMILY.
AFFAIRE FAMILLE DIACOUMIS.



ولدي حمل بطاطس كان مخبأ فيها ربطة
بها هروين وميزان

- (10) Boy carrying potatoes in which were concealed a parcel containing heroin and a pair of scales.
(10) Garçon transportant les pommes de terre dans lesquelles l'on avait dissimulé l'héroïne et une paire de balances.



ميزان وشفرة ونصف شفرة حلاقة (كانت تستعمل كسبج) ضبطت في
هذه القضية وترى في الجانب الأيمن لفة بها هروين

- (9) A pair of scales and one whole and one half safety razor blades (used as weights) seized in the above case. The small packet on the right contained heroin.
(9) Une paire de balances et une lame et demie de rasoir de sûreté (servant de poids) saisies dans cette affaire. Le petit paquet à droite renfermait l'héroïne.

on October 15, 1936, he and his son CONSTANTIN were tried by the Greek Consulate for dealing in drugs. EVANGELOS was sentenced to three months' imprisonment but the son was acquitted for insufficient evidence.

The method employed in their illicit trade was as follows:

A buyer would call at the shop, pay the amount required and would then be told to go to a certain street which was changed periodically. One of the sons would then ride on a bicycle to get the stuff from the house or from a wholesale dealer, make it up into a small packet and drop it in front of the buyer as he passed him on his bicycle. Of late, however, the DIACOMIS became rather bold. No longer was the buyer told after having paid the money to proceed to a certain street but was asked instead to return to the shop after a lapse of about half an hour. Only a very small quantity of drugs was kept on the premises. The two sons kept a watch at both ends of the street so as to give alarm should the Police turn up. On March 4, 1938, having learnt that DIACOMIS had recently purchased a biggish quantity of heroin it was decided by Alexandria C.N.I.B. Branch to raid both his shop and house. Two plain clothes Constables were posted outside the door of his house with instructions to arrest any members of the family who either entered or left. Entering from a narrow lane at the back of the shop the raiding party were able to make a sudden descent. At the entrance of the shop was found a small packet of heroin which, after subsequent investigations, was proved to have been dropped by CONSTANTIN when he saw the raiding party. He was arrested. The younger brother ANTOINE who was keeping watch at one end of the street made off at once in order to warn his father, who had left the shop a few minutes before the raid. ANTOINE, however, finding at the door of his house two plain clothes Constables, whom he recognised, entered a grocer's shop in a near-by lane and sent a packet of potatoes by an assistant, a native boy, to his sister MARIKA who was in the house. This was obviously a preconceived plan for she returned it saying "we do not need potatoes today". At the same time she gave the native boy a note with something written in Greek. The officer in charge of the raiding party on entering the building met the boy coming down the stairs and as he seemed alarmed when questioned, took possession of the note and at the same time ordered the boy to be detained. In the house the officer found a piece of paper which tallied with the note found on the boy and a copy-ink pencil which had been used for scribbling the message. This translated, read as follows: "It is with the potatoes, take it". True enough with the potatoes was found a parcel containing a small pair of scales, 27 grammes heroin, 0.80 grammes morphine and 1½ razor blades probably used as weights.

During the raid the father was seen signalling to his daughter and made his escape. He was arrested some three hours later near St. Mark's College, Camp-de-César. ANTOINE was arrested in the grocer's shop. Both he and the father confessed their guilt on being interrogated by the Substitute of Parquet but MARIKA and CONSTANTIN refused to make any statement. Their respective ages are :—

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|------------------|
| (1) EVANGELOS DIACOUMIS | ... | ... | 50 years of age. |
| (2) CONSTANTIN DIACOUMIS | ... | ... | 30 " " |
| (3) ANTOINE DIACOUMIS | ... | ... | 19 " " |
| (4) MARIKA DIACOUMIS | ... | ... | 16 " " |

The accused persons being Greek subjects, were tried by Alexandria Mixed Court on June 7, 1938, with the following result :—

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| (1) EVANGELOS DIACOUMIS | ... | ... | 1½ years' imprisonment and
a fine of L.E. 200. |
| (2) CONSTANTIN DIACOUMIS | ... | ... | 1 year's imprisonment and
a fine of L.E. 200. |
| (3) ANTOINE DIACOUMIS | ... | ... | Acquitted. |
| (4) MARIKA DIACOUMIS | ... | ... | " |

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 16·990 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT SUEZ ON MARCH 14, 1938

Case of Selim Sabba Abu-Sabba

Early in March 1938, information was received by Suez C.N.I.B. Branch to the effect that a quantity of contraband had been successfully brought across the Suez Canal from El-Shatt and had been concealed in the vicinity of El-Ganayin. Serious investigations were made to trace the whereabouts of this contraband, and after a lot of hard and tricky work and expenses it seemed fairly certain that the contraband was lying in the house of a certain bedouin named SELIM SABBA ABU-SABBA. As the evidence available was sufficiently strong to warrant a raid on this house, a force under an officer proceeded in the morning of March 14, 1938, and raided the house of SELIM with the result that a quantity of hashish weighing 16·990 kilogrammes was seized.

Enquiries revealed that SABBA SELIM SABBA and SALEM AWAD ABU-SHALAWIT had taken part in the smuggling of the drug in question.

The accused persons were tried by Suez Native Summary Court and sentenced as follows :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) SABBA SELIM SABBA | } 2 years' imprisonment and
a fine of L.E. 400, each. |
| (2) SELIM SABBA ABU-SABBA
(by default) | |
| (3) SALEM AWAD ABU-SHALAWIT. | Acquitted. |

They were also sentenced by the Customs Commission, Suez, to pay conjointly a fine of L.E. 170.

It is presumed that the source of origin of the drug seized is Syria.

**SEIZURE OF 108 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AND
28 GRAMMES OF MORPHINE AT ALEXANDRIA
ON MARCH 29, 1938**

Case of Nelson Spiotta

Since February 1938, a close watch was kept on the movements of a certain NELSON SPIOTTA, Italian subject, of Alexandria, ex-chauffeur of a bank and a close associate of a well-known drug trafficker. Both of them were known to be in contact with some sailors from S.S. "MARIETTE PACHA" and S.S. "CHAMPOLLION". It was learnt in March 1938, that SPIOTTA was in the habit of proceeding periodically to Cairo by car by the desert road. Instructions were, therefore, given by Alexandria C.N.I.B. Branch to the Coastguards men to stop him when going through the control at Mex. On two occasions he was successful in getting through without being stopped. On March 29, 1938, he was, however, stopped at the Mex Gate by a traffic policeman and one of the Coastguards men. He was conducted to the Mex Police Station and, on searching the car, a small parcel was found containing two packages—one of heroin and the other of morphine, weighing respectively 108 grammes and 28 grammes.

When interrogated SPIOTTA denied any knowledge of the parcel in question and accused the Coastguards and the Police of having put it in the car.

The accused was tried on May 21, 1938, by the Alexandria Mixed Court and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 80 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON APRIL 14, 1938

Case of Stephanos Ragonas

From some time past STEPHANOS RAGONAS, Greek subject, co-owner of a café at Alexandria was known to be actively engaged in trading in narcotic drugs.

A confidant was sent on two occasions to learn his *modus operandi* and, having ascertained that he kept the drugs in his house at Avenue Prince Ibrahim, Alexandria, C.N.I.B., Alexandria Branch made arrangements to raid the house on April 14, 1938. To this effect a buyer was sent to his café at Sporting to purchase from him a quantity of heroin and an officer and two constables, from a near-by building, kept a watch on RAGONAS' house and when the latter was seen emerging from it he was immediately arrested. On him was found a jacket containing 20 grammes of heroin. His house was searched and in his bedroom was found a packet containing 60 grammes of heroin and a pair of scales. In one of the rooms was found also a pestle and mortar which bore traces of heroin and which had been obviously used for mixing purposes.

The accused was tried by Alexandria Mixed Court on June 11, 1938, and sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 3.772 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AND 315 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON APRIL 24, 1938

Case of Corporal Seddik Arafat

On April 4, 1938, the C.N.I.B., Port Said Branch received a report to the effect that certain smugglers of Port Said had approached some of the discipline Company men of Suez Canal Police to act as carriers between Port Said and Cairo and other towns in the interior.

The warrant officer of the said company who resides with the men was detailed to make discreet enquiries and report anything suspicious. On April 22, 1938, CORPORAL SEDDIK ARAFA of the Nizam Company made a request for his annual leave on receipt of a telegram stating that his mother was seriously ill. This was granted on the 23rd. In the morning of April 24, 1938, the O.C., Nizam Company reported that the N.C.O. did not leave on the 23rd and he was suspicious of the fact. He further stated that the N.C.O. was leaving on the 12.15 p.m. train. As there was little time to spare, the O.C. Nizam Coy. was instructed to proceed immediately to the station and inform the C.N.I.B. officer. On arrival at the station the O.C. Nizam Coy. found the CORPORAL sitting in a third class compartment. On the shelf above was a basket which on searching was found to contain food, sweets, etc., and, at the bottom, 3.772 kilogrammes of opium and 315 grammes of hashish wrapped in linen. The CORPORAL denied the ownership but detectives were witnesses to the effect that they had seen him enter the station carrying the basket in question.

Every effort was made to induce this N.C.O. to state who his confederates were but he refused to divulge their names.

Undoubtedly the smugglers realised, in view of the very small pay an N.C.O. of the Conscript Discipline Company receives and the fact that they invariably proceed on leave in uniform, that these men would be ideal carriers and easily tempted.

CORPORAL SEDDIK ARAFA was tried by Port Said Summary Native Court on May 9, 1938, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The source of origin of the drug seized is presumably Syria.

SEIZURE OF 1.521 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ABOU-SOUEIR ON MAY 1, 1938

Case of Abdallah Mahmoud el-Gazzar, Salama Salem Khadr, alias el-Akrah and Taher Mohammed Abdel-Halim

Reliable information reached the C.N.I.B., Cairo that the first two, EL-GAZZAR and EL-AKRAH—both well-known smugglers, whom the C.N.I.B. tried many times, though unsuccessfully, to bring them to justice—held a stock of hashish and that EL-GAZZAR was in Cairo looking for buyers for his drugs.

Consequently, on April 27, 1938, two confidants of the C.N.I.B. were instructed to get in touch with them—EL-GAZZAR and EL-AKRAH—with a view to arranging a transaction on condition that it should take place on an open road.

The smugglers insisted upon a telegraphic transfer of L.E. 10 as a pledge of good faith in the name of EL-GAZZAR. This was done and the transaction fixed to take place on the 30th at Abou-Soueir.

On April 30, 1938, the C.N.I.B. confidants who were to pose as buyers were sent to Abou-Soueir in a private car, the chauffeur of which was also a confidant. The C.N.I.B. force followed at a reasonable distance in another car.

On arrival at Abou-Soueir, one of the confidants sent word to the officer in charge of the C.N.I.B. force to the effect that the transaction was to take place on May 1, at 9 a.m., and that the "buyers" were asked to pass the night in company with the smugglers at the house of a certain TAHER MOHAMMED ABDEL-HALIM.

Next day, the C.N.I.B. force saw the confidants and the smugglers emerge from a house. One of the confidants who was carrying a bundle of clover, gave the force the agreed signal that he had received the "stuff". The other confidant was seen in the act of counting the money previous to handing it over. The C.N.I.B. force rushed in and arrested both EL-GAZZAR and ADBEL-HALIM who admitted the charge brought against them. EL-GAZZAR added that the hashish had been brought by EL-AKRAH, who was masked at Abou-Soueir to avoid recognition by the confidants, and who had the stuff carried by an Arab to ABDEL-HALIM's house.

EL-AKRAH, who during the raid managed to make good his escape, later gave himself up.

The three accused were tried by Ismailia Summary Native Court on June 22, 1938, and sentenced as follows:—

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| (1) ABDALLA MAHMOUD EL-GAZZAR | { | 2 years' imprisonment and
a fine of L.E. 500, each. |
| (2) SALAMA SALEM KHADR. <i>alias</i>
EL-AKRAH | | |
| (3) TAHER MOHAMMED ABDEL-HALIM. | | 2 years' imprisonment and
a fine of L.E. 400. |

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

**SEIZURE OF 501.30 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT
SUEZ ON MAY 2, 1938**

Case of Nour-Eddine Abbass

Upon information from a reliable source to the effect that a certain NOUR-EDDINE ABBASS was leaving Suez for Cairo by a motor-car with contraband articles, necessary arrangements were made by Suez C.N.I.B. Branch, with the result that the said man was arrested on May 2, 1938, in possession of 501.30 grammes of hashish.

The accused was tried on June 6, 1938, by Suez Summary Native Court and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.

The source of origin of the drug seized is presumably Syria.

**SEIZURE OF 1.420 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AND
1.300 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT MEX ON
MAY 5, 1938**

Case of Farid Shebl Omar

Just before noon on May 5, 1938, information was received by Alexandria C.N.I.B. Branch to the effect that a certain FARID SHEBL OMAR of Alexandria would be driving to Cairo on that day by the desert road and would be carrying with him a certain quantity of drugs. A C.N.I.B. officer accompanied by a constable proceeded post-haste to Mex to wait the passage of the man in question. They had not long to wait when a car answering the description which had been previously given to the Bureau, was seen coming from the direction of Alexandria City. It was stopped at the Mex Gate and on being searched a quantity of 1.420 kilogrammes of hashish and 1.300 kilogrammes of opium was found. FARID SHEBL OMAR who had also in his possession a loaded revolver and 15 rounds of ammunition was arrested.

On July 10, 1938, FARID SHEBL OMAR was tried by Alexandria Narcotics Summary Court and sentenced to 2 ½ years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 23·950 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT CAIRO ON AUGUST 3, 1938

Case of Sheteiwi Soliman el-Bihdari of Bir Saba, Palestine and others

SHETEIWI SOLIMAN EL-BIHDARI is known to the C.N.I.B. as a notorious drug trafficker and the authorities concerned were asked to inform the C.N.I.B. whenever he enters Egypt, so as to put him under close surveillance with a view to arresting him *en-flagrant délit*.

On July 10, 1938, the Frontiers Administration informed the C.N.I.B. that SHETEIWI had obtained a passport and left Palestine for Egypt on June 27, 1938.

Upon this information he was placed under close surveillance and the enquiries revealed that he had arrived in Egypt with two others, namely, BEKHIT SOLIMAN OUDA and HASSAN SOLIMAN EL-KADI for the purpose of disposing of a large quantity of drugs which they had smuggled recently, that the trio had frequented two coffee-shops at Cairo and that they had been in contact with a certain SOLIMAN SALAMA MOSSALLAM of Ezbet el-Gammah, Shebin el-Kanâtir, Quliubia Province, who is known to be a drug trafficker.

On August 3, 1938, SHETEIWI and his friends were seen sitting at a coffee-shop but SHETEIWI parted in a taxi to an unknown direction and returned back after a short time, when all the four persons jumped in the car and drove towards Ezbet el-Gammah.

A force of the C.N.I.B. followed the traffickers car and were able to stop it. The forces arrested the four traffickers in possession of a valise containing 23·950 kilogrammes of opium.

SHETEIWI admitted that he had brought the said quantity for trafficking in Egypt, but the others denied the charge.

They were tried by the Summary Narcotics Court on October 29, 1938, and sentenced as follows:—

SHETEIWI SOLIMAN EL-BIHDARI ... 3 years' imprisonment and
a fine of L.E. 500.

BEKHIT SOLIMAN OUDA ...	} 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200, each.
SOLIMAN SALAMA MOSSALLAM ...	
HASSAN SOLIMAN EL-KADI ...	

It is presumed that the source of origin of the drug seized is Turkey.

SEIZURE OF 1-700 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA ON AUGUST 11, 1938

Case of Hussein Saad el-Abd and others

Information having been received to the effect that HUSSEIN SAAD EL-ABD, ABBASS SAAD EL-ABD and MASSOUD ABDULLA EL-SAKH of Alexandria were actively engaged in drug trafficking, arrangements were made for a member of the C.N.I.B., Alexandria Branch to get in touch with them and pose as a buyer. He was successful in gaining their confidence and made a first purchase from them of a half kilogramme of opium, for which he paid the sum of L.E. 15. He also made arrangements for a further purchase of one kilogramme of opium and half a kilogramme of hashish. This was to take place on August 11, 1938, at a coffee-shop in Mamoura and the delivery to be effected on the way to Mamoura Station.

Having learnt that the gang possessed a fairly large quantity of drugs hidden in some near-by place, arrangements were made for two police dogs from Cairo to be at Alexandria in order to discover, if possible, the hiding place of the drugs. On August 11, a force of the C.N.I.B., Alexandria Branch was posted in the vicinity and two C.N.I.B. officers took up a position opposite the coffee shop in question.

When HUSSEIN SAAD EL-ABD was seen to emerge from the coffee-shop he was arrested by one of the officers, but he put up a violent fight and succeeded in getting rid of the drugs which he was carrying on himself, viz. 1-200 kilogrammes of opium and half a kilogramme of hashish. The packet containing the opium was picked up by MASSOUD ABDULLA EL-SAKH, whereupon a scuffle took place between him and the officer who was knocked down. The other officer went to assist his comrade and after firing a warning shot in the air with his revolver was compelled to fire on MASSOUD ABDULLA EL-SAKH, the latter having taken no notice of the warning shot. He was wounded in the leg but managed to make good his escape. The police dogs were immediately brought on the scene, but in spite of a thorough search were not able to discover the hidden drugs. Neither were able to trace the packet containing the half kilogramme of hashish which HUSSEIN SAAD EL-ABD had thrown away. Both MASSOUD ABDULLA EL-SAKH and ABBASS SAAD EL-ABD gave themselves up the following day.

Among the documents seized in the house of MASSOUD ABDULLA EL-SAKH, a note was found to the effect that in 1911 two of his relatives, viz. ALI HUSSEIN EL-ABD and MOHAMMED MOHAMMED ZOG were arrested in possession of 99·840 kilogrammes of hashish and were sentenced by the Customs Administration to a fine of L.E. 998·400 mills.

A point of further interest is that in 1930 at the same spot a Coastguardman was found murdered. The three present accused persons were arrested at the time but had to be released owing to insufficient evidence against them. Furthermore, HUSSEIN SAAD EL-ABD and his father SAAD EL-ABD were arrested in 1930 for complicity in the famous case of MCHAMMED MUSTAFA NAFÉ mentioned in pages 63-68 of 1932 C.N.I.B. Annual Report and pages 35-37 of 1933, C.N.I.B. Annual Report, and sentenced respectively to 3 and 5 years' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 600 and L.E. 1,000.

On November 6, 1938, the accused were tried by the Summary Narcotics Court, Alexandria, and sentenced as follows :—

- (1) HUSSEIN SAAD EL-ABD ... 4 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.
- (2) MASSOUD ABDULLA EL-SAKH ... 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.
- (3) ABBASS SAAD EL-ABD ... Acquitted.

HUSSEIN SAAD EL-ABD and MASSOUD ABDULLA EL-SAKH were sentenced to a further term of imprisonment of 6 months, each, for assaulting the Police.

The Parquet has lodged an appeal against the acquittal of ABBAS SAAD EL-ABD.

It is presumed that the source of origin of the seized opium is Syria.

On February 19, 1939, the Court of Appeal confirmed the sentence passed against HUSSEIN SAAD EL-ABD, altered that of MASSOUD ABDULLA EL-SAKH to $2\frac{1}{2}$ years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300, and sentenced ABBAS SAAD EL-ABD to 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300.

**SEIZURE OF 400 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT
ALEXANDRIA ON AUGUST 17, 1938**

Case of Abdel-Hamid Ahmed Kheiralla

Acting on information received from a secret source, the C.N.I.B., Alexandria Branch raided on August 17, 1938, ABDEL-HAMID AHMED KHEIRALLA's house which is situated at No. 51, Ibn Battouta Street. Two tubes containing 190 grammes of heroin were found on the premises. On searching his shop at No. 31, Anastassi Street, two further tubes containing 210 grammes of heroin were found. The four tubes in question are of the kind used for smuggling dope ashore by the "rectal" method.

ABDEL-HAMID AHMED KHEIRALLA confessed that the heroin belonged to him and that he had received it from Greece. He was tried on October 9, 1938, by the Summary Narcotics Court, Alexandria and sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300.

**SEIZURE OF 16.888 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AND
1.235 KILOGRAMMES OF HEROIN AT TURA ON
AUGUST 18, 1938**

**Case of Mansour Mansour Bassiouni and Kamel Mahammed
el-Guindi**

MANSOUR MANSOUR BASSIOUNI of El-Saff, Giza Province has long been known to the C.N.I.B. as a notorious drug trafficker and a leader of a dangerous gang supplying Upper Egypt.

He was accused in three other drugs cases, which are still *sub judice*.

In August 1938, when the C.N.I.B. received information to the effect that MANSOUR MANSOUR BASSIOUNI had frequently visited Cairo and associated with some Syrians for the purpose of importing a large quantity of drugs, he was put under watch with a view to arresting him *en flagrant délit*.

On August 18, 1938, he got in touch with a Syrian and a native from his village named KAMEL MOHAMMED EL-GUINDI who was his right-hand man in the trade. They loitered in the streets of Cairo and at last sat in a café at Sharia Fouad el-Awal from which they drove in a motor-car to Maadi. A C.N.I.B. squad in charge of an officer followed them in another car. Near Maadi Casino, the trafficker's car stopped beside another car which was parked there, and the Syrian took a big valise from the said car and put it in BASSIOUNI's car. He then drove away in the new car towards Cairo, while BASSIOUNI drove his car at full speed towards Helwan. The C.N.I.B. squad followed BASSIOUNI's car but, unfortunately, they lost its trace. On Helwan El-Saff Road the squad having been informed that the trafficker's car had not passed through, returned to Maadi when they found BASSIOUNI's car on the road between Tura and Maassara, but neither MANSOUR nor KAMEL MOHAMMED EL-GUINDI was in it, also there was no trace of the valise.

From inquiries it appeared that MANSOUR MANSOUR BASSIOUNI, having noticed the C.N.I.B. car following his, asked the chauffeur to drive to Tura. At Tura both EL-GUINDI and BASSIOUNI left the car and told the chauffeur that they were going to Helwan by train, taking the valise with them.

The C.N.I.B. force went to Tura Station, but as the train had left they drove to Helwan and there they arrested MANSOUR MANSOUR BASSIOUNI when coming out of the Station. He was not accompanied by KAMEL MOHAMMED EL-GUINDI and the valise was not with him. Later on, the force was able to arrest KAMEL MOHAMMED EL-GUINDI with the valise at the Nile bank near Tura whilst trying to hire a boat to cross the Nile. On being searched, MANSOUR MANSOUR BASSIOUNI was found in possession of the key of the valise which, contained 16.888 kilogrammes of opium and 1.235 kilogrammes of heroin.

On December 31, 1938, this case was tried by Cairo Narcotics Summary Court, with the result that MANSOUR MANSOUR BASSIOUNI was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 600, and KAMEL MOHAMMED EL-GUINDI to 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.

The source of origin of the drug seized is presumed to be Turkey.

SEIZURE OF 6-308 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM ON AUGUST 29, 1938, AT CAIRO

Case of Ahmed Salman El-Sayed and Others

AHMED SALMAN EL-SAYED is well known to the C.N.I.B. as a drug trafficker. He was living at his village "Tima" Upper Egypt, but constantly used to visit Cairo to buy drugs.

He was under close Police supervision and lately was obliged to desert his village and reside in Cairo, where he opened a hair-dresser's shop at Sharia El-Azhar to be used as a centre for his illicit trade.

From surveillance it appeared that he was in touch with an Armenian, having been seen in his company in several coffee-shops and in an hotel at Sharia Emad el-Din.

On August 29, 1938, AHMED SALMAN accompanied by a person named SHAABAN MAHMOUD AMER and a driver called ATIA IBRAHIM EL-ASSIL, took a private car to a café situated behind the Opera House where they met with the Armenian. A few minutes later, SHAABAN MAHMOUD AMER went to a grocer and bought a paper bag, which he gave to AHMED SALMAN, who, in turn, handed it over to the Armenian. The latter then took a taxi and drove away. AHMED Salman and the two others drove in the private car to Pont Lemoun and stayed there for about half an hour, when the Armenian returned with paper bag which he handed over to AHMED SALMAN, who, in turn, gave it to SHAABAN, who put it in the car and drove very fast towards Sharia Ibrahim Pasha.

The C.N.I.B. force then gave chase and arrested the occupants of the car in possession of the opium. At the same time AHMED SALMAN EL-SAYED was arrested on the spot and conducted to the Police Station.

Upon interrogation, AHMED SALMAN EL-SAYED denied receiving the opium and handing it over to SHAABAN, but the latter and the chauffeur admitted that the opium belonged to AHMED SALMAN EL-SAYED, who had asked them to transport it to Ibrahim Square. AHMED SALMAN was found in possession of a piece of red transparent paper similar to that enclosing the seized opium, and containing a piece of black substance, which the accused stated to be "HASSAN KEIF" intended for his own use.

On October 12, 1938, the three accused persons were tried by the Cairo Narcotics Court and sentenced as follows:—

- (1) AHMED SALMAN EL-SAYED ... 2½ years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500.
- (2) SHAABAN MAHMOUD AMER ... 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.
- (3) Chauffeur ATIA IBRAHIM ASSIL Acquitted.

On January 5, 1938, the Court of Appeal, Cairo, confirmed this sentence in respect of AHMED SALMAN EL-SAYED and SHAABAN MAHMOUD AMER and sentenced ATIA IBRAHIM ASSIL to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The origin of the opium seized is Turkey.

SEIZURE OF 15-660 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT CAIRO ON SEPTEMBER 8, 1938

Case of Ahmed Mohammed Abu-Hawidi and Mohammed Khalaf Hassouna

On September 4, 1938, a confidant reported that AHMED MOHAMMED ABU-HAWIDI, a notorious drug trafficker of Palestine who arrived at Cairo *via* Kantara on August 16, 1938, had in his possession a quantity of opium. The trafficker was placed under surveillance. He was in contact with a certain MOHAMMED KHALAF HASSOUNA, a carpenter of Cairo. The enquiry revealed that the delivery of the drug would take place at Zeitoun, a suburb of Cairo, in the evening of September 7, 1938, but later it was arranged that the delivery should take place in front of HASSOUNA's workshop in the following morning.

On September 8, 1938, ABU-HAWIDI put two valises containing the drug in a motor car which, with HASSOUNA inside, drove at full speed towards Bulâq where the C.N.I.B. squad lost its trace. Enquiry was made and perquisitions of certain houses in the locality were effected by the C.N.I.B., with the result that a quantity of 15-660 kilogrammes of opium in the two valises was seized in an unused latrine. ABU-HAWIDI and HASSOUNA were then arrested.

On December 14, 1938, the accused were tried by the Narcotics Summary Court, Cairo, and sentenced as follows :—

AHMED MOHAMMED HAWIDI ... 3 years' imprisonment and
a fine of L.E. 600.

MOHAMMED KHALAF HASSOUNA ... 2 years' imprisonment and
a fine of L.E. 400.

The source of origin of the drug seized is presumably Turkey.

SEIZURE OF 65 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON OCTOBER 31, 1938

Case of Mikhali Verghos, alias Pereos

Acting upon information that a certain MIKHALI VERGHOS, *alias* PEREOS, had in his possession some heroin for sale, Alexandria C.N.I.B. Branch arranged for a confidant to get in touch with him. The confidant effected three purchases and by then it was known that he lived at a house in IBN BARISI Street.

On October 31, 1938, a watch was kept on the house in question and when VERGHOS came out he was immediately arrested by the C.N.I.B. squad. On being searched a packet containing 5 grammes of heroin was found in one of his pockets. The house was subsequently perquisitioned and in a small hand-bag in the bedroom was found a packet containing 60 grammes of heroin. A pair of scales and a small knife which bore traces of heroin were also found on the premises. A relative of VERGHOS, THEODORA CARAYANNIS by name, who was in the bedroom, was also arrested.

MIKHALI VERGHOS admitted that the drug belonged to him and that it had been given to him by a friend for safe-keeping but he declined to disclose his name.

The drug seized was slightly brownish colour and of good quality. It is presumed to be of Bulgarian origin.

On December 12, 1938, the accused were tried by Alexandria Mixed Tribunal and sentenced as follows :—

(1) MIKHALI VERGHOS, *alias*

PEREOS ... 3 years' imprisonment and
a fine of L.E. 300.

(2) THEODORA CARAYANNIS ... 1 year's imprisonment and
a fine of L.E. 200.

SEIZURE OF 25.50 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 5.50 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT TANTA ON NOVEMBER 19, 1938

Case of Kheiralla Gobran Abboud

Information having been received by the C.N.I.B. Lower Egypt Branch to the effect that a watchmaker and landlord, KHEIRALLA GOBRAN ABBOD by name, of Tanta was dealing in narcotics and that he concealed the drugs in his shop, his premises were raided on November 19, 1938, with the result that 5 watches each with hunter cases were found containing drugs in place of their parts.

The total quantity of the drugs seized is as follows:—

25.50 grammes of hashish.

5.50 „ „ opium.

KHEIRALLA GOBRAN ABBOD was previously convicted to 6 months' imprisonment in a drug case.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

On January 16, 1939, the accused was tried by the Summary Native Court, Tanta, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.

DOCTORS' CASE AT MANSOURA

In 1935 the Pharmacies Section, Ministry of Public Health forwarded to the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau a denunciation against certain doctors at Mansoura for necessary enquiry and later on pointed out that it had been noticed that these doctors were issuing a large number of prescriptions for narcotic drugs far in excess of what appeared to be necessary for a reasonable treatment.

The C.N.I.B. in conjunction with the local Police Authorities and an Inspector of the Pharmacies Section carried out a minute and thorough investigation of the case, with the result that the following were arraigned before the Summary Native Court in Mansoura, on May 11, 1938, under the Presidency of Judge ABDEL-HADI ALI. The

prosecution was in the hands of MOHAMMED ABDEL-MEGUID, Parquet Substitute :—

(i) DOCTOR YOUNAN MORCOS ANTONIOS—charged with :—

- (1) Providing facilities to drug addicts for procuring and using narcotic drugs in illegal circumstances.
- (2) Being in illicit possession of narcotic drugs.

(ii) DOCTOR FOUAD ISKANDAR—charged with :—

- (1) Failing to keep narcotics register as laid down by the Public Health Ministry Regulations.
- (2) Providing facilities to drug addicts for procuring and using narcotic drugs in illegal circumstances.
- (3) Being in illicit possession of narcotic drugs.

(iii) Male Nurse ALI AHMED EL-SAKKA—charged with :—

- (1) Participating with DOCTOR YOUNAN MORCOS ANTONIOS in the first charge.

On May 24, 1938, the accused were sentenced as follows :—

- (i) DOCTOR YOUNAN MORCOS ANTONIOS—2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400, also suspension of practising his profession for a further period of 2 years to follow on the term of imprisonment.
- (ii) DOCTOR FOUAD ISKANDAR—1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200, also suspension of practising his profession for a further period of 1 year to follow on the term of imprisonment.
- (iii) ALI AHMED EL-SAKKA—1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

On December 12, 1938, the Court of Appeal, Mansoura, confirmed this sentence in respect of the second and third accused and commuted it in respect of the first accused to 1 ½ years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200, also suspension of practising his profession for a further period of 1 ½ years to follow on the term of imprisonment.

The two doctors in question will be also tried by the High Medical Council as soon as the sentence has been dealt with by the Court of Cassation.

CASE OF ABDU AYYAD AND OTHERS

With reference to the above case mentioned in the Annual Report of 1937 (pages 34–35), the accused were tried on July 18, 1938 by Port Said Summary Native Court and sentenced as follows:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) ABDEL-AZIZ MOHAMMED AYYAD
or ABDU AYYAD | } 3 years' imprisonment and
a fine of L.E. 500, each. |
| (2) AHMED HASSANEIN ABU-ZEID | |
| (3) AWAD MOHAMMED HELAL (by
default) | |
| (4) HASSAN MOHAMMED EL-SOKKARI
(by default) | |
| (5) MOHAMMED ABU-ZEID, <i>alias</i>
ZOBAD | Acquitted. |
| (6) HANAFI MAHMOUD KANAD ... | } Not prosecuted on account
of insufficient evidence. |
| (7) MOHAMMED ABDU GAD | |

CASE OF LAMBRO TSAVOULAKIS AND DIMITRI CHRISTOFOROU

With reference to the above case mentioned in the Annual Report of 1937 (pages 61–63), DIMITRI CHRISTOFOROU was tried on May 21, 1938, by Cairo Narcotics Court and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

CHAPTER V

Legislation in Egypt

The legal principles involved in the following two judgments of the Court of Cassation are of considerable interest in respect of the new legislative situation affecting foreign shipping in Egyptian national waters :—

(1) A certain KUTI GOMES, an Indian seaman who was arrested at Port Said on February 12, 1938, was charged with having possession of and trying to sell in the Egyptian territory 170 grammes of hashish. The judgment of the Mixed Court of Mansoura, on March 20, 1938, which was subsequently upheld on appeal three days later, was to the effect that the Mixed Court was not competent to deal with the case.

The Court of Cassation, Alexandria, on June 13, 1938, dealt with this case and passed the following judgment :—

R.G. No. 44/63rd

The Mixed Court of Appeal of Alexandria, sitting as Court of Cassation has rendered a decision as follows in the affair of

THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR,

Applicant in Cassation

and

KUTI GOMES,

British subject, cook on the ship "CANTERBURY", without domicile in Egypt, defaulter, defendant in Cassation.

The Court

composed of Messrs :

CONSTANT VAN ACKERE, *President*.

J. Y. BRINTON, KHALIL GHAZALAT BEY, C. PUECH-BARRERA, HAMED MAZLOUM BEY, *councillors*.

FOUAD HAMDY BEY, *Senior Advocate-General, representing the Public Prosecutor*.

R. MERCINIER, *Greffier*.

G. RATHLE, *Interpreter*.

The Public Prosecutor having been heard on his grounds and conclusions after having deliberated in conformity with the law.

Whereas the Public Prosecutor has applied in regular form for the reversal of the ruling of the Council Chamber of Mansourah Court of March 23, 1938, that the Mixed Jurisdiction was incompetent to judge the infraction ascribed to Kuti Gomes, of having at Port Said, on February 12, 1938, while on board of the ship "CANTERBURY" flying the British flag, detained and attempted to sell in Egyptian territory a quantity of 170 grammes of hashish.

Whereas the present affair is distinguished from the object of the decision this court of May 6, 1938 (Dominges Caitano Rodrigues against the Public Prosecutor) in that, in this latter affair, a member of the crew had sold to a person not a member of the crew, who had introduced it into territory of Egypt, a certain quantity of narcotics, whereas in the present affair, no importation of the hashish seized on board had taken place; it is accepted by the Council Chamber that Kuti Gomes *detained* the hashish, and even was disposed to sell it in Egypt and had already started negotiations with a coal porter of the port of Port Said.

Whereas in these conditions, the detention of narcotics on board of a ship of commerce anchored in an Egyptian port is sufficient to justify the competence of repressive Egyptian justice; the Law No. 21 of 1928 punishes the mere act of detention of stupefants, and, also, the waters of the port where the ship was anchored form part of the Egyptian territory; it is true that ships flying a foreign flag benefit by the fiction of extritoriality and are considered as floating portions of the territory of the country under whose flag it sails; but this fiction does not entrain the only possible application of the foreign law; there is conflict between the real law of territory and the fictitious law of territory; this conflict is resolved in International Law in the favour of the foreign country if it has concern with a warship, as it has embodied in it a portion of the foreign public power, exception only being made if the warship commits an act of hostility; as regards ships of the mercantile marine, it is admitted that the country to whom the territorial waters belong can solve the conflict in the favour of its own legislation, this being the ruling of the English Law of August 16, 1878, and the same principle prevails at the U.S.A. (Garraud, *Droit Penal*, t. I, p. 356); in the countries where the legislator has not intervened—and amongst these countries it is necessary to include Egypt, for it would be excessive to pretend that Article 1 of the Penal Code is sufficient by itself to solve the conflict—the principles admitted in International Law desire that the infractions committed on board come under the local jurisdiction, in all case where they *have* or *could have* consequences which would affect in any way the interior order or tranquillity and even when the infractions only concern the crew but an appeal has been made to the local authority; the decision of the Court of Cassation of France of February 25, 1859 (s. 59-1-183) even though it was given in one particular affair, is none the less very clear in its principles which have since accepted as a doctrine and as general jurisprudence, it is moreover less the nature of the infraction than the circumstances of the act which determines the possible consequences which must serve as a criterion from the point of view of the determination of the competence (Carpentier, "*Dictionnaire de Dr. Franç.* "V. compétence criminelle, No. 700, etc., avec les autorités citées); in the case in question, it is on good grounds that the Council Chamber accepted that there was not legally an attempt at importation because the importation itself had not received a commencement of execution, but however, there was none the less a detention of narcotics—and therefore an infraction of the Law of 1928—in the territorial waters of Egypt, with acknowledgement that these narcotics were

destined to be sold on Egyptian territory outside of territorial waters and with negotiations in view for the sale ; these circumstantial facts are sufficient to show the consequences that the infraction could have, outside of territorial waters, and consequently justify the competence of the mixed jurisdiction.

Whereas there is reason for reversing the decision for application has been made and returning the case before the Council Chamber of the Mansourah of a different composition (Art. 271).

Therefore on these grounds,

Giving judgment in default, declare the application founded, and reverse the decision of the Council Chamber against which application for reversal has been made and return the case to the Council Chamber of the Tribunal of Mansourah of different composition, the expenses at the charge of the defendant in Cassation. Pronounced at the public audience of the Court of Cassation of Monday, June 13, 1938, the following being present :—

Messrs. CONSTANT VAN ACKERE, *President*.

J. Y. BRINTON, KHALIL GHAZALAT BEY, C. PUECH-BARRERA, AHMED MAZLOUM BEY, *councillors*.

FOUAD HAMDY BEY, *Senior Advocate-General, representing the Public Prosecutor*.

R. MERCINIER, *Registrar*.

G. RATHLE, *Interpreter*.

Registrar.

(Signed) R. MERCINIER.

The President,

(Signed) VAN ACKERE.

(2) With reference to the case of Dominges Caitano Rodrigues published on page 16 this man lodged an appeal which was dealt with by the Court of Cassation, Alexandria, on June 6, 1938, with the following result :—

DECISION

The Mixed Court of Appeal of Alexandria, sitting as a Court of Cassation has rendered the following decision in the case :—

DOMINGES CAITANO RODRIGUES,

butcher, Portuguese subject, without domicile in Egypt and at the present time detained in the Prison of Mansourah, application for reversal of judgment, represented by Me. J. D. Sabethai,

V

THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

The Court
composed of Messrs. :

CONSTANT VAN ACKERE, *President*.

J. Y. BRINTON, KHALIL GHAZALAT BEY, C. PUECH-BARRERA and AHMED MAZLOUM BEY, *Councillors*.

HUGH HOLMES, *Procurator-General as representing the Public Prosecutor*.

R. MERCINIER, *Registrar*.

G. RATHLE, *Interpreter*.

Having heard the applicant for reversal of judgment and the Public Prosecutor on their grounds and conclusions ;

After having deliberated in conformity with the Law,

Whereas Dominges Caitano Rodrigues, of Portuguese nationality, has in regular form applied for the reversal of a judgment of the Correctional Court of Mansourah of February 7, 1938, by which he is condemned to imprisonment with labour for one year and to pay a fine of L.E. 200, for having at Port Said on December 25, 1937, while on board of the ship "ELYSIA", attempted to import narcotic substances into Egypt.

1.—On the first grounds of application.

Whereas the applicant for reversal of judgment sustains that Portugal, not having up to the present deposited the Instruments of Ratification of the Treaty of Montreux, the Mixed Jurisdiction is not competent, in virtue of Article 15 of the Convention to have cognizance of penal infractions committed by Portuguese subjects after October 15, 1937.

Whereas the Article 15 reads as follows : "the present Convention will come into force on October 15, 1937, if three instruments of ratification have been deposited. It will not, however, come into force with regard to other signatories until the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification respectively.

Whereas the Treaty of Montreux was approved by the Law No. 48 of 1937 and promulgated by decree of September 29, 1937, and that, also, the new regulations of judicial organization agreed upon at Montreux to become the internal law of application of the accordances arrived at, was the object of Law No. 49 of 1937, promulgated July 27, 1937, but as the Article 15 of the Treaty is not found reproduced in the new Charter of the Mixed Courts and it very clearly results from Article 25 of the new regulations which defines the word "foreigner", from Article 44 which attributes competence to the Mixed Courts to have cognizance of all penal proceedings against foreigners and Article 58 which abrogates formally the old regulations, that the desire of the Egyptian legislator was to apply the new regulations, as from October 15, 1937, in an undivided manner, without making distinction between the subjects of Powers that had deposited their instruments of ratification and the others ; if any doubt could subsist on the subject of the desire of the legislator, this is dissipated at the present moment by the official letter transmitted by the Minister of Justice to the Procurator-General of the Mixed Jurisdictions.

Whereas the application for reversal of judgment gives rise, from the juridical point of view, to the examination of the two following questions :—

(1) In the case of conflict between the treaty and the internal law of application, should the internal judge give preference to the treaty or to the law?

Are the Courts competent, and in what measure, to interpret a treaty which is, moreover, regularly approved by Parliament and promulgated?

(1) Whereas in France, in spite of the great divergences of doctrine the conflict between the treaty and the subsequent law is generally solved by the jurisprudence in a sense favourable to the treaty (Cass. franç. 6 avril 1819 S. 1819-1-307 ; Trib. de la Seine 12 déc. 1927, Clunet 1928, p. 983 ; 23 déc. 1927, Clunet 1928, p. 998 ; 3 juillet 1928, Clunet 1929, p. 391 ; Trib. Civ. de Colmar, 20 février 1929, Clunet 1930, p. 127 ; Trib. des Bouches du Rhône, 25 avril 1929, Clunet 1930, p. 133 et ss.) ; the tendency manifests itself more and more amongst the

French jurists to consider the treaty as exercising as from itself its obligatory force on the internal judge (Noboyet "Manuel de droit inter. privé" p. 40 et ss., Reglade "De la nature juridique des contrats internat." p. 520 et ss.); but it is not the same in most other countries, notably in England, Italy and Belgium where the idea dominates that the treaty does not exercise its obligatory force, as regards the internal point of view, that it is legislative measures which incorporate it in the internal law and regulates its application; the treaty itself does not create obligations for the signatories of the Powers except from an international aspect (Cass. Belge 26 nov. 1925) Clunet 1930, 757; Cass. Turin 11 mars 1922, Bull. de l'Institut intern. 1923, t. 9, p. 159).

Whereas these different juridical conceptions have their origins in the constitutional texts of these different countries; according to the terms of the French Constitutional Law of July 16, 1875, treaties will not become "*definite*", until after they have been voted by both the chambers; in England, on the contrary, treaties cannot be applied by the Courts unless their dispositions have been incorporated in an "*Act of Parliament*"; from their side, the Belgian and Italian constitutions, inspired by the British constitution, require that, "*to have effect*" treaties receive the assent of the two chambers; and moreover, the Egyptian Constitution, itself inspired by the Belgian Constitution, enacts in Article 46 that "treaties of peace, alliance, commerce, and of navigation and also all which entails a modification of the territory of the State, either a diminution of its sovereign rights, or an expense at the charge of the Public Treasury, or which restrains the public or private rights of Egyptian subjects, "*will not have effect*" until after having received the assent of Parliament.

Whereas it results from the discussions which took place at Montreux that the juridical conception which prevails in England, Italy and Belgium, must, since October 15, 1937, prevail also in Egypt this being the date of the replacement of Article 11 of the old regulations of organization, which placed under the tutelage of the Mixed Courts the safeguarding of the rights acquired by foreigners in virtue of laws, treaties or conventions, by Article 32 of the project of the Egyptian Government, which limits from now on the competence of the courts to actions concerning responsibility, brought against the State, based on simple administrative measures taken in violation of the law or regulations. Certain delegates of the Powers proposed to maintain, as in the past, under the jurisdictional protection of the courts, the rights which could be derived from international conventions in the favour of private persons; the Egyptian delegation sustained by the British delegation, made opposition with Article 46 of the Constitution according to which the treaty, not having obligatory force by itself, could not be submitted to a rule different to that of the law itself, and the Article 32 of the Egyptian project (now becomes Article 43 of the new regulations) was in the end adopted without modifications (Official minutes of the Montreux debates, p. 193 to 198).

(2) Whereas one may object that these considerations have no value except with regard to the Powers that have deposited their instruments of ratification and are without value for the others, as, by reason of Article 15 of the Convention, they *continue* to benefit by the Capitulatory regime; and of the old regulations of judicial organization; thus giving rise to the question of knowing if this is really the intention of the accordance of Montreux.

Whereas the Egyptian Government formally contests this, and after the official letter of March 24, 1938, it should have been understood at Montreux that the new regulations would be applied in an undivided manner, more or less provisionally, from October 15, 1937, on the sole condition—which has moreover been realized—of the deposit at that date of the instruments of ratification

of three of the interested Powers ; the reservation in Article 15 not having effect except from an international aspect in the case where any one approbation cannot be obtained but would not have any effect on the internal aspect.

Whereas the comparison between the text of the Convention and that of the regulations of judicial organization, which were both the work of the plenipotentiaries of Montreux, appears certainly to give the right to this interpretation : on one hand, the Article 3 of the Convention shows that as from October 15, 1937 the Mixed Courts will be controlled by an *Egyptian law* carrying with it regulations for the judicial organization, *the text of which was annexed to the Convention*, and on the other hand, these new regulations, destined to become, in the form of an Egyptian law, the new Charter of the Mixed Courts, does not reproduce Article 15 of the Convention ; the Egyptian Government has promulgated these regulations without any modification and has so kept the engagement which it had contracted ; but that is not the question ; the question is to know that, if in the presence of the official interpretation given by the Egyptian Government it is permitted to the internal judge to ignore this interpretation.

Whereas that in France, the juridical conception that one may make of the treaty, must logically limit the right of interpretation by the Courts, the jurisprudential practice, generally by doctrine, can be summed up as follows : (a) the Council of state does not recognize itself as being competent to interpret an international convention (Arrêt 21 janv. 1927, Dalloz 1929-2-5-51) ; (b) the judicial tribunals retain their competence when the interpretation concerns a contestation affecting private interests (Cass. 24 juin 1839, S. 1839-1-577 ; 11 août 1841, S. 1841-1-848 ; 27 juillet 1877, S. 1877-1-485 ; Trib. des Bouches du Rhône 25 avril 1923, Clunet 1930, p. 133) but declare themselves to be incompetent when the interpretation gives rise to a question of international public order (Cass. Crim. 28 février 1930, Clunet 1930, p. 1030) ; (c) when the Government gives an official interpretation of a treaty, even in view of the solution of a litigation of a private nature, *this interpretation incorporates* with the treaty and is imposed on the judicial authority as an administrative authority (Cass. 21 nov. 1929, 28 nov. 1929, 5 déc. 1929 et 2 janv. 1930, reported in Dalloz hebdomadaire 1929, p. 569, 585, et 1930, p. 6 et 70).

Whereas in those countries where a treaty does not become a source of internal law, except on condition that it has been incorporated in the internal law by a legislative disposition—this being almost generally the rule—the power of interpretation is necessarily wider, because the treaty having become law must on principle be applied and interpreted by the Courts as all legislative dispositions of an internal nature ; the foreign courts make extensive use of the right of interpretation of international conventions even when interests of public nature are involved (Appert “ De l'interprétation des traités diplomatiques au cours d'un procès ” Journ. du droit international privé, année 1899, p. 454 et ss) a judgment of the Brussels Court is typical in this regard as it poses the principle, without any reserve, “ that international treaties regularly concluded, ratified and promulgated are assimilated as laws and that the courts are charged to apply and interpret them ” (Trib. Brux. 3 Aout 1880, Clunet 1881 p. 95) ; but the principle is not confirmed with the same clearness in the other foreign decisions where cases of a private nature have been dealt with ; in spite of the difference in the constitution texts as noted above, the Italian jurisprudence appears even to tend, like the French jurisprudence, to make a distinction between the affairs of private interests and those of public interests or, to be more exact, of international political interests (Cour d'Appel de Rome, 24 Mars 1881, Clunet 1883, p. 75 ; Cass. Rome 12 Juin 1885, Clunet 1886, p. 746 ; Cass. Rome 13 Déc. 1900, “ Foro Italiano ” 1901-1-403), it being that the treaty is no less, at its

origin, than a contract between powers and its interpretation gives rise sometimes to questions of a political nature which only indirectly interest private persons, and that the courts could find themselves in a state of impossibility of solving them, for example, if there existed secret or implied clauses; in any case, the convention of Montreux contains a disposition (Article 13) which gives the following: "Every difference between the High Contracting Parties on the subject of the interpretation or application of the dispositions of the present convention that cannot be resolved *by diplomatic means* shall be submitted, on the demand of one of the disputing parties, to the permanent International Court of Justice, etc."; if there existed a difference between the Portuguese Government and the Egyptian Government, the Court should manifestly suspend judging the affair until after the difference had been settled; but the Court has no knowledge of any difference whatever having occurred, and in these conditions, it is always correct to say that arising from a question which interests the sovereignty of the country and the organization of its Justice, that the official interpretation given by the Egyptian Government in Article 15 of the Convention, is *incorporated in the Convention itself* and restricts the judge.

II.—On the second grounds of the application.

Whereas the second grounds arises from the incompetence of the Mixed Courts in regard to the principle of the extritoriality of the mercantile ship "ELYSIA", on board of which the accused attempted to import narcotics into Egypt.

Whereas the ships flying a foreign flag are considered as floating portions of foreign territory, and that when they are in the territorial waters of another country, a conflict arises between the local law and the foreign law.

Whereas, following the principles admitted in International Law, the conflict is solved in the favour of the foreign law if it concerns a warship (other than in case of hostility of this latter) and in favour of the local law, if it arises from a mercantile ship or rather at least when the infraction interests in any way whatsoever the public order of the country in whose port the ship is anchored; and, the applicant for reversal of judgment has been condemned for being found in possession of hashish which he proposed to sell in Egypt and for having already sold a part of it to a non-member of the crew; (Carpentier "Répertoire de droit" V. Compétence Criminelle No. 700 et ss. avec les autorités citées).

III.—On the third grounds.

Whereas on these grounds which are based on a false application of the law; the applicant contents that he did not import the hashish and that it was his buyer who imported it; it is sufficient to make remark that he was the co-author of the infraction, the effects of which were felt on Egyptian territory.

IV.—On the fourth grounds.

Whereas Dominges Caitano Rodrigues, pretends that the judgment on which the application for reversal is made, was based on Article 40 of Law 21 of 14, April 1928, relative to the commerce in narcotics, in order to deprive him of the benefit of a suspended sentence, which Article 55 of the penal code could allow whenever the sentence of imprisonment did not exceed one year.

Whereas it results that the Article 8 C. P. shows that the dispositions of the first part of the code, which includes Article 55, cannot be applied to special laws and regulations which contain dispositions of a contrary nature, and, Article 40 of the Law of April 14, 1928, makes impossible the application of a conditional penalty; the special laws and regulations previous to October 15, 1937, have become applicable to foreigners as from that date and the infraction itself has been committed after that date.

Therefore on these grounds,

Therefore in giving a contradictory judgment, the Court rejects the application and condemns the applicant to the expenses with imprisonment in lieu of payment in conformity with Article 322 of the Criminal Instruction Code.

Pronounced in Public Audience of the Court of Cassation of Monday June (sixth) 6, 1938 (one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight) at which we present Messrs. Constant Van Ackere, President; J. Y. Brinton, Khalil Ghazalat Bey, C. Puech-Barrera, Ahmed Mazloun Bey, Councillors; Fouad Hamdy Bey, Senior Advocate-General representing the Public Prosecutor. R. Mercinier, Registrar; G. Rathle, Interpreter.

The Registrar,
(s.) R. MERCIER.

The President,
(s.) C. VAN ACKERE.

CHAPTER VI

Situation in Certain Foreign Countries and Activities for Combating Drug Trafficking

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFICKING IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS—WORLD DRUG SITUATION. RESULTS OBTAINED BY THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS—BULGARIA—GREECE.—SYRIA AND THE LEBANON—TURKEY—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFICKING IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

The twenty-third Session of the Opium Advisory Committee was held at Geneva from June 7 to June 24, 1938. Egypt's delegate was again Lewa Sir Thomas Russell Pasha, K.B.E., C.M.G., Director of the C.N.I.B.

Prior to the ordinary Session, the Advisory Committee sat this year as a Preparatory Committee for the work preparatory to a Conference for the limitation of poppy cultivation and the production of raw opium. The results of the work of this Preparatory Committee were subsequently considered by the Advisory Committee in plenary meeting. This constituted the most important accomplishment of the twenty-third Session.

Of the other questions on its Agenda, the Committee paid prior attention to those of illicit traffic and clandestine manufacture of drugs and of the situation in the Far East which, so far from improving since the date of the last Session, appears to have grown steadily worse.

The debate on this topic produced, as usual, a detailed statement by the representative of the U.S.A. on the gravity of the situation, as exposed by evidence in the possession of his Government. He referred appreciatively to the sincere efforts which the Chinese authorities themselves were making to restrict and control the drug menace in those districts where the Chinese National Government was still able to exercise its power, but considered that the state of affairs in the parts of China which were not under this control was worse than ever and was causing the entire world serious apprehension.

The representative of Egypt referred again to the fact that large quantities of heroin manufactured beyond all doubt at Tientsin had been passing through the Suez Canal en route for America *via* France, and the Canadian delegate confirmed that his country was also suffering the consequences at the flood of narcotic drugs coming from the Far East. The representatives of the United Kingdom and of India expressed their regrets at the failure of the criticisms directed year after year in these sessions of the Advisory Committee to have any apparent effect on the situation which continued to grow steadily worse.

The Committee, in the light of a thorough discussion of the question, finally adopted the following resolution :

“ The Advisory Committee.

With reference to the resolution adopted at its 22nd Session concerning the serious situation existing in the Far East with regard to the clandestine manufacture of and the illicit traffic in opium and narcotic drugs.

Once again draws the attention of the Council to the gravity of the situation as revealed by the discussions which took place during the present session.

Requests the Council to ask the Governments concerned to take the most vigorous action with a view to remedying the situation.

Recommends that the Council should officially communicate to the Governments of China and Japan and to the other Governments concerned, through the Secretary-General, the Minutes of the Advisory Committee's discussion on the situation in the Far East at its meetings on June 13, 14, 21, 22 and 23 and should request those Governments to transmit their observations on the facts brought to light by these discussions.”

The Committee was also enabled, by examination of the Annual Reports of Governments and of the Progress Report furnished by the Secretariat, completed by abundant information received from Governments, to make as usual a general investigation of the situation of the various countries in respect of the campaign against the abuse of narcotic drugs and the application of the International Conventions.

Finally the sub-Committee appointed to deal with Cannabis (hashish) made considerable progress in its researches.

As regards the debate in the 23rd Session of the Advisory Committee on the subject of the Limitation of the Cultivation of the Opium Poppy, it was clear that a great deal of information had been obtained

by the Preparatory Committee which enabled the Advisory Committee to draw up a plan of the main principles on which a Convention might be based. This plan is now being submitted to Governments for their observations.

The world situation as regards production and consumption of raw opium shows plainly the urgent need for an international control of production. About 300 tons of raw opium are required each year for the world's medical needs. About the same quantity is required to supply the present needs of opium-smoking monopolies. About 500 tons, are also required for other non-medical consumption. But the Annual Production of Opium far exceeds these figures. Excluding Afghanistan, China and "Manchukuo", the present production is about 2,300 tons, and with the addition of stocks, the alarming total of about 6,000 tons is reached.

The principal opium-growing countries have already taken steps to reduce their production and have established State monopolies with a view to introducing a stricter control over production and over the disposal of the opium crop. Active steps are being taken to replace opium by other crops—not always an easy matter, but an essential aspect of the problem. The fact, however, that some of the main opium-producing countries have expressed their willingness further to curtail their production and have shown themselves ready to accept some form of international control is a good augury for the future work of the Advisory Committee.

Any satisfactory scheme will involve sacrifices, not only for the consuming countries, but especially for the producing countries.

So far as consuming countries are concerned—*i.e.* those countries which require opium for medical purposes—the position is fairly simple. Under the scheme proposed by the Advisory Committee, they would be asked to furnish estimates of their requirements in advance which would be subject to examination by a supervisory body. The scheme contemplates that they should guarantee to purchase up to the bulk amount of their estimates and accept restrictions as to the source of supply of the opium they require. Further, it seems inevitable that some method of regulating the price of opium will have to be considered so as to ensure a fair return to the producers.

The position of the producing countries is admittedly difficult. There has been immense over-production in the past and large stocks have accumulated. The suggestion that limitation should extend only to opium intended for export is not likely to lead to a satisfactory solution, nor is it easy to see how production could be limited necessarily

to those countries which are at present growing opium, though it is unlikely that other countries will wish to enter into competition with them. The real problem to be solved is how the total of the world's requirements of opium can be shared equitably between the producing countries. It would seem that the most hopeful way of arriving at a solution would be, as suggested by the Advisory Committee, to invite the principal producing exporting countries to meet at Geneva and to endeavour to come to an agreement.

WORLD DRUG SITUATION.—RESULTS OBTAINED BY THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

An interesting commentary on the value of the campaign against drugs quietly carried on at Geneva through the efforts of the Opium Advisory Committee and the League Council is to be found in an *aide-memoire* submitted to the Seventh Committee by its Rapporteur on the general world drug situation to-day.

Parts of this document are reproduced below as they offer information which undoubtedly deserves the widest possible publicity :

POSITIVE RESULTS ACHIEVED BY THE LEAGUE IN THE APPLICATION OF THE OPIUM CONVENTIONS

The Seventh Committee considers it specially opportune to draw public attention to the satisfactory results achieved by the League of Nations in dealing with the problem of dangerous drugs by means of the International Opium Conventions. The success of these Conventions is all the more valuable at a time when the political horizon of the League of Nations is temporarily hidden under a cloud.

The public generally is not aware of the valuable work of the League in the control of the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs. Anyone who compares the situation to-day with what it was fifteen years ago will find much ground for satisfaction and will wish to congratulate the Advisory Committee and those who have been associated with it in its task. In many respects, the work of the League in dealing with the opium question has been of a pioneer character. By the devotion and industry of its experts and officials, backed by the good-will and co-operation of Governments, the problem has been at least partially solved, and there is every ground for confidence that the necessary remaining steps can and will be taken.

The darker side, however, of the picture must not be overlooked. There is still a large illicit traffic fed by clandestine manufacture,

and there is a particularly grave situation in the Far East, which is to-day the principal centre of illicit manufacture and source of the illicit traffic. The Advisory Committee is concentrating its attention on these problems and sparing no effort to cope with them. The detailed situation in the Far East is dealt with at length later in this report. Determined efforts are imperative to bring about an improvement. There is evidence in the report of the Advisory Committee that the Chinese Government is making determined efforts in this field, in spite of the conflict raging in many regions of China, but no general improvement can be secured without good-will and sincere co-operation of the Japanese Government and the Japanese authorities in China.

The International Conventions drawn up under the auspices of the League, their application throughout the world and the international administration created to supervise and render them effective have introduced a system of international collaboration for the suppression of the abuse of narcotic drugs which may well serve as a model for those who may be called upon in future to deal with other problems, the solution of which depends on international good-will and mutual assistance.

It is satisfactory to learn from the latest report of the Advisory Committee that increased notice is being taken by Governments of the value of the League's work in this sphere, which is of the highest importance, not only on account of the satisfactory technical results already attained, but also because it shows what the League may be able to achieve by international co-operation.

The study of the documentation before the Committee shows the extent to which Governments are assisting the League. In 1936, the number of annual reports from Governments was 145, as compared with 126 in the previous year. The number of ratifications of the Convention of 1931 had increased from 61 to 64, and a substantial number of Governments are in course of ratifying the latest Convention of 1936 for the suppression of the illicit traffic. The work of the Supervisory Body created by the Convention of 1931 is receiving increasing support from the Governments. The number of countries furnishing estimates increased from 45 in 1933 to 63 in 1937, and the number of territories from 83 in 1933 to 104 in 1937.

Most countries, moreover, have now brought their national laws into conformity with the Opium Conventions and made the necessary adjustments in their administration. The Seventh Committee noted with interest a striking example of this tendency when the Argentine delegate described the new legislation which has just been brought into force in his country.

The report of the Permanent Central Opium Board also shows that the Board is fulfilling its task effectively and is receiving the wholehearted support of Governments.

The last report of the Advisory Committee shows that the lawful manufacture of dangerous drugs is approximating closely to the world's medical needs. There has been an increase recently in the manufacture of these drugs, but this is owing to an increased demand for medical purposes.

In this general survey, the Seventh Committee also desires to draw attention to the progress made in the campaign against drug addiction. The Advisory Committee's report contains some reassuring evidence on this subject. Ten years ago, it was estimated that, in the United States of America, there was one drug addict for every thousand persons. A new enquiry is now in progress and there is reason to believe that the number of addicts has greatly fallen and will be found to number not more than two or three for every ten thousand inhabitants. In Canada, too, there has been a similar decrease. Ten years ago there was estimated to be 8,000 addicts in that country, but the present figure is estimated at 4,000. A similar picture is given of the position in Egypt. In 1930 there were 5,500 addicts in Egyptian prisons: to-day there are only 300, a reduction of 95 per cent.

In this connection, the Seventh Committee desires to emphasize the importance of the enquiry undertaken by the Advisory Committee with a view to ascertaining the number of drug addicts existing in the various countries, and to studying the nature of addiction and possible methods of prevention and cure. The Committee sincerely hopes that all Governments of countries where drug addiction is a problem will spare no efforts to study the question and to communicate the results annually to the League in reply to the questionnaire on drug addiction which has been forwarded to them.

From these observations, it will be seen that the general situation in regard to the international control of dangerous drugs, except in the Far East, is satisfactory, but it would be a mistake to assume that the League can now rest upon its achievements. There is still much to be done. The illicit traffic continues to be a grave problem and is being amply supplied from clandestine factories. In this connection, the Committee would urge all Governments to report to the League important cases of illicit traffic as soon as possible after they have been observed. The aim of the League is the suppression of the abuse of narcotic drugs. The conventions concluded hitherto regulate national control over narcotic drugs, the international trade in them, their manufacture and distribution. Opium

agreements, moreover, have been concluded to enable the Governments concerned to achieve the final suppression of opium-smoking, to which they are committed by The Hague Convention of 1912. Final success requires that the existing League machinery should be supplemented by a limitation and control over the production of raw materials, particularly those serving for the manufacture of morphine and its derivatives, which would make it possible to suppress the abuse of narcotic drugs. These raw materials include raw opium and poppy straw. The Seventh Committee accordingly desires to congratulate the Advisory Committee on the progress made during the last twelve months towards a future convention to be framed with this object in view.

REPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES FOR 1937

Bulgaria

A feature of this country's campaign against drugs and drug addiction is a recent Order to Provincial Doctors giving effect to the Decision of the League Council dated September 19, 1936, concerning addicts and their treatment.

This Order calls for the immediate registration of all drug addicts who are required to be placed under permanent supervision. Full details concerning them are to be classified and submitted annually to the Public Health Department.

A certain amount of internal drug trafficking is reported during 1937 in which quantities of 55 kilos. of opium and 4 kilos., 880 grammes of heroin were seized.

The price of heroin in the illicit market was quoted at 20,000 leva per kilo. or roughly L.E. 50.

The Report observes that there is a marked reduction in illicit traffic. Thanks to the vigilance of the Public Health and Police Authorities and especially to the experience which these Departments have now acquired, very few foreign drug traffickers come to Bulgaria. Illicit manufacture or clandestine export of drugs was completely suppressed during 1937, claims the Report which concludes by noting that the Director-General of the Public Health Department has managed to secure a modest allocation in his 1937-1938 Budget for the purpose of rewards to employés whose zeal leads to the discovery and arrest of traffickers.

Greece

A further addition to the strict control maintained in Greece over narcotic drugs is to be found in a Royal Decree issued on September 15, 1937, concerning the method to be followed in the delivery of certain medical prescriptions. It is hoped that the employment of books with perforated counterfoils which have now been in use for some time will facilitate the control of chemists' stocks and put an end to various abuses which were possible under the old system.

The following quantities of drugs were seized during 1937 :—

	Kgs.
Indian hemp	34·480
Opium	0·020
Heroin	1·471

One petty manufacturer of illicit heroin was arrested and sentenced to six months' prison. 400 grammes of heroin were found in his possession.

Several persons were sentenced to expulsion for trafficking.

Altogether 96 persons were sentenced by the Courts for drug offences in Greece during 1937. Fines amounting to L.E. 36,000 in all were inflicted as well as sentences of imprisonment totalling 85 years and of expulsion 22 years.

Prices in the illicit market were :—

	L.E.	L.E.	
(1) Indian hemp	12 to	20	Per Kilo.
(2) Heroin	109 „	126 „	„
(3) Cocaine	143 „	159 „	„
(4) Morphine	112 „	126 „	„

Syria and the Lebanon

The French Government's Annual Report for 1937 on the drug situation in Syria and the Lebanon declares that there has been a marked set-back in the traffic in hashish during the year in the territories under French mandate. The efforts put forth by the special drug Bureau, the seizures which have been effected and more particularly the systematic destruction of hashish fields wherever cultivation has been attempted have made traffic in this drug extremely difficult.

The price per kilo. of good quality hashish which was about 200 francs in 1936 mounted to 500 and 600 francs in 1937. The Report considers that this rise in price shows that the efforts to repress traffic in hashish have obtained undeniable results and that they have, moreover, put an end to the existence of the old bands of organized traffickers whose power in the past, due to their numbers and their influence, has been so great an obstacle to the authorities. All the notorious hashish smugglers, it is claimed, have definitely abandoned a career whose risks are ever increasing whilst its profits grow ever smaller.

To-day traffic in hashish is confined to isolated individuals who work on a very small scale and are continually being pursued.

During July and August 1937, under instructions from the Central Narcotics Service at Beirut, a careful survey of all land likely to be used for illicit cultivation of hashish disclosed 193,743 square metres thus planted, all of which was destroyed.

The Djezireh region of Northern Syria to which allusion was made in last year's C.N.I.B. Report came under special attention in 1937, and the Sureté Générale destroyed 14 hectares, *i.e.* more than 7,000 kilogrammes of illicit plantations belonging to three chiefs of important tribes in this region.

The increase in the illicit traffic in raw opium is noted by the Report and, in common with Egypt, Syria seems to have effected a growing number of seizures of this drug.

Whereas 200 kilogrammes were seized in 1935, this grew to 323 kilogrammes in 1936, and to 559 kilogrammes in 1937. The seized opium is said to come from Anatolia.

Average prices in the illicit market at Beirut were as follows in 1937 :—

Local hashish low quality	... ..	200 to 300 francs per kilo-gramme.
Local hashish better quality	... ..	500 to 600 francs per kilo-gramme.
Turkish hashish	... ..	700 to 1,000 francs per kilo-gramme.
Opium	... ..	200 to 220 francs per kilo-gramme.

Turkey

The Report for 1937, shows that the Drug question is well under control in this country. There were six cases of illicit manufacture and 115 cases of illicit possession. The total quantity of drugs seized and entirely destroyed by order of the Courts was :—

	Kgs.
Opium brut	67
Chanvre indien	510
Prepared hashish	251
Heroin	0.805
Cocaine	0.036
Morphine	0.060

No reliable information is forthcoming as to the price of drugs in the illicit market.

It is noticeable that out of 227 addicts arrested and sent for trial during 1937, 140 were hashish addicts and 76 heroin.

Of 112 addicts treated in hospital during the same period, 22 were hashish and 75 heroin addicts.

As regards the cultivation of Cannabis Indica, this is strictly forbidden in Turkey. For industrial purposes, however, a variety of Cannabis Sativa L with a long stalk whose fibres are used in the manufacture of rope and sacks is grown in certain parts of Anatolia. This variety has so little resinous substance in its composition that it is negligible as regards drug manufacture. There has, however, been brought to the notice of the authorities a tendency on the part of a few cultivators of this latter variety of Indian hemp to take advantage of its similarity to the resin-bearing variety by planting the two varieties together. Already 510 kilogrammes of such illicit plants have been seized and destroyed.

United States of America

The continued endeavour of the U.S.A. Government to arrest the growing evil of marihuana (hashish) traffic and addiction is exemplified by the latest Federal Law in that country, which places marihuana in substantially the same class as other contraband narcotic drugs.

Previous to the enactment of this statute on August 2, 1937, the United States Government was powerless to control the increasing spread of the marihuana traffic except by employing propaganda methods to call attention to the seriousness of the problem and by urging individual States in the Union to adopt protective measures by enforcing marihuana laws.

The Federal Law which became effective on October 1, 1937, prescribes penalties up to a fine of L.E. 400 or imprisonment up to five years, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Another new Federal Law approved on August 12, 1937, deals with the question of recidivism in narcotic offences.

For a second offence, a penalty up to L.E. 1,000 or imprisonment up to ten years, or both, may be awarded at the discretion of the Court.

For a third offence, the penalty is increased to L.E. 2,000 and/or 20 years' imprisonment.

As regards the general tendency of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs in the U.S.A., traffickers still appear to be active in a small way and there are signs of increase in the size of shipments. False compartments in trunks and hand baggage have been employed and there is some indication that smugglers are reverting to ruses employed in 1930 particularly as regards false manifests. Strict enforcement of narcotic laws was reflected in high prices and excessive adulteration of illicit drugs. Unadulterated heroin was seldom encountered except in seizures direct from vessels.

For every narcotic agent in the service of the U.S.A. Government there are ten prisoners confined for narcotic offences. This is a high record.

On June 30, 1937, the State Narcotics Hospital at Lexington, Kentucky, held 830 convicted male drug offenders, taken over from Federal prisons. There were also 269 female offenders held in the Federal Institution for women at Alderson, W. Virginia.

CHAPTER VII

Adulterated Tea

Although the mentioning of tea in a report on narcotic drugs might be criticised as out of place, the abuse of tea has followed so closely on the reduction of the narcotic drug habit that it is considered justifiable to report on the situation.

It is undoubted fact that the, so-called, black tea habit is doing a great deal of harm to the health and working capacity of the fellahin. It is necessary, first of all, to define what is meant by the use of the words "Black Tea". Actually the expression is a misnomer as the blackness is not a characteristic of the actual tea but is caused by the various adulterant matters added to the original tea and by the method of preparation. The basis of this, so-called, black tea is the cheapest imported tea, generally of Japanese origin : this tea in itself has no harmful qualities. This tea is imported in bulk : unscrupulous dealers then add to it large quantities of other substances with the object of increasing the bulk. The commonest adulterant substances are the leaves of the Sunt Tree, Melokhia leaves, the skins of beans and used tea leaves which are collected from hotels, cafés, ships in harbour, etc., and then dyed and roasted. As this mixture passes from one wholesale dealer to another more adulterant substances are added, until it finally reaches the fellah.

The usual way of infusing this tea is to start the day by putting a quantity of, so-called, tea into the kettle, adding water and bringing it to the boil : during the next twenty-four hours the kettle is never cleaned out but more tea leaves and more water are added with the result that all the, so-called, tea leaves are boiled six or seven times over producing a black, bitter liquid to which large quantities of sugar have to be added.

The Police have on various occasions seized large quantities of this adulterated tea and have sent samples for analysis to the Public Health Ministry : the report of the analysis has always been that the adulterant substances cannot in themselves be considered as deleterious to health : the dealer can therefore not be prosecuted under that heading : the Police, however, have prosecuted dealers for fraud and have obtained convictions and mild sentences for selling as tea a substance which is largely composed of substances that are not tea.

The profits of this fraudulent trade are very considerable as nearly every fellah in the country now drinks this, so-called, tea : existing penalties for fraud are not deterrent.

A law on adulteration of foodstuffs is, I believe, shortly to come before the Parliament and will, it is to be hoped, be strictly applied to this very serious adulteration of the fellah's favourite drink.

There is another and much more efficient way by which this adulteration could be stopped. The basic tea, as I have shown, is imported in bulk, then adulterated several times and finally sold to the fellah. I suggest that tea imported in bulk should be packeted in the port of arrival under Government supervision and that the packets should bear the description, country of origin and price and weight of the contents and be banded with a government band.

This should ensure that packeted tea should reach the buyer without having been adulterated.

I am informed that the Iranian Government, faced with the same problem of tea adulteration, adopted this system of enforcing the packeting, under Government supervision, of imported bulk tea and have been able to prevent the sale of adulterated tea.

Imports of tea in this country have gone up enormously in the last few years :—

	Kgs.
1911 =	895,000
1920 =	1,623,000
1932 =	7,517,000
1937 =	7,290,000

Customs duties have also been largely increased.

Duty on tea in 1934 = L.E. $2\frac{1}{2}$ per 100 kilos.

„ „ 1935 = L.E. 5 per 100 kilos., plus 10 per cent of duty, plus 1 per cent *c.i.f.* value.

„ „ 1936 = L.E. 7 per 100 kilos., plus 10 per cent of duty, plus 2 per cent *c.i.f.* value.

„ „ 1938 = L.E. 7 per 100 kilos., plus 10 per cent of duty, plus 3 per cent *c.i.f.* value.

It is these high customs duties and the consequent high prices of pure tea (by high I mean high to the fellah) that have led to the large business that exist of making and selling adulterated tea.

The fellah has few pleasures in life and can afford no luxuries : his health and working capacity have been considerably undermined by the prevalence of the intestinal parasitic diseases of bilharzia and ankylostoma and inevitably he seeks for some form of pleasure and mild stimulant. He is non-alcoholic unlike the European peasant who finds his pleasure in a glass of beer or light wine. In his search for a stimulant the fellah fell a victim to narcotic drugs which he can now no longer obtain : he has now fallen a victim to this pernicious habit of drinking this adulterated tea. It should, in my opinion, be the policy of the Government to bring within the financial reach of the fellah a cheap unadulterated quality of tea which, so far from harming him, would satisfy his natural desire for a mild and comforting beverage and keep him from the noxious stuff that is at present ruining his health.

Please see on page 95 a report from the late DR. ASKREN of Fayoum on tea.

CHAPTER VIII

New Method of Taking Opium

The following letter from the late Dr. ASKREN of the Fayoum is of pathetic and particular interest as being the last report he wrote for this Bureau before his death. A true friend of the fellahin, his deep and life long knowledge of them was always at the disposal of the C.N.I.B. and will be greatly missed :—

“ FAYOUM, EGYPT ”,
21-12-1938.

“ Dear Russell Pasha,

This letter will cover a few of my thoughts on the narcotic situation and, while I feel they are not very much good to you, still I will send them in as an illustration of the thoughts of an independent observer in a Province in Egypt.

I do hope you will be able to work out some sort of a lessening of the tea question.

With all wishes for a Joyous Christmas Season so near to us now, I am,

Yours sincerely,
D. L. ASKREN.”

Comments on Narcotics Situation in Fayoum Province

During the past two years I have written no observations on the narcotic problem largely because of indifference due to the fact that the contacts have become so few that it is not the acute problem it was some years ago.

The use of the white drugs I will dismiss with the statement that there is a certain amount of these drugs being used in this Province but in very small quantities and very isolated cases.

The price the user pays seems to be fairly well standardised at five piastres the dose for both the inhalant drugs and also for the dose of hashish.

The dilution is very great and as one addict remarked when I asked him, "it is all quinine", so that very much of the effects achieved must be phsycological rather than real systematic effects.

The use of the third drug opium is, however, entering in on to a very bad stage in this Province, and I suppose all through the country, namely the use of this drug hypodermatically and in following up leads I was very much surprised at the extent of this pernicious method among the fellahin of the villages.

This is morphine addiction in its most deplorable form for fellahin are going to the place where they can get the shot and paying anywhere from five to ten piastres a dose depending on the market, as one of them expressed it to me.

The dose is prepared by boiling the crude opium and then injecting this solution.

Why they are not all dying from septic infections I do not understand but there are many cases of abscesses.

The local pharmacies are every day selling syringes and of course these people know how to get such things from Cairo at wholesale prices also.

I very occasionally meet with a patient who uses a small amount of opium in the old way of eating it, which seems to be a method that can be pursued for many years without producing the uncontrollable habit or destroying the user's health; these cases are however very rare.

The fourth narcotic though not a proper narcotic has reached the status of a narcotic and is a most pernicious and damaging habit in many instances, I refer to the use of the teas which means really the so-called black tea.

Tea as consumed by the people of Egypt has several phases in its usage and I propose to make my comments under these headings :—

- (1) Nature of the liquid called tea.
- (2) The classes drinking this liquid.
- (3) Its effects physically and economically, as the two are so closely bound together it is difficult to discuss them separately.
- (4) Cure or at least alleviation of deleterious effects.

(1) The liquid called tea and drank under that name in Egypt differs in this fundamental essential from the tea of the other tea-drinking nations, in that the tea of Egypt is a boiled solution while the tea of other nations is an infusion made by pouring boiling water on the leaves but never boiling the liquid.

This boiling makes a heavy dark liquid that produces the deleterious effects they so often realise and complain about.

They make the tea as they make the coffee which must be boiled to make it palatable.

It is but fair to make this comment on the propaganda of the International Tea Bureau in Egypt to teach fellahin the proper way to make a palatable non-injurious tea.

Concrete evidences of a change in the way of making tea are not visible but the trips of these propaganda wagons through the Provinces are waking up the fellahin to thinking about the tea liquid they are drinking and I get many enquiries as to the injuriousness of the black tea and the benefits of the properly made tea.

Any method that can awaken the lethargy of the fellah is an immense benefit.

(2) *The consumers :*

Immediately we have two distinct types of consumers brought to view : —

(a) This type is the one that cannot be classed as addicts but those who use it as a habit for refreshment in the home and is confined to no particular class but is practically universal in the homes with every member of the family participating in drinking two or three times a day of one or two small cups of a tea that has been freshly prepared, and while it has been boiled is not treated or adulterated in any way nor subjected to long-continued boiling.

These consumers do not seem to suffer from the use though I have seen parents who questioned if the children had not been injured through drinking too much.

This type of consumption being so almost universal as a beverage particularly with food affords the people one of the few pleasures of life and should be encouraged though even it has its economic difficulties.

(b) The true addicts who consume the heavily boiled and in many instances adulterated liquid purely for the slight exhilarating and aphrodisiac effects.

The consumers of this liquid are almost universally from the lower classes in the cities and the poorer fellahin in the villages ; they are those who congregate in the little cafés for sociability, and on the potential criminal the effect is often such as to lessen his resistance and stimulate him to commit crimes that he otherwise would not have committed.

(3) In one way the tea-drinking slightly resembles the use of cocaine for both produce a nervous stimulation while the other **two** narcotics, hashish and opium, produce a relaxing sense of well being on the addict and he does not become of criminal tendencies unless he has taken a great excess and his hallucinations have turned him criminal.

Economically tea-drinking is a very serious problem for various reasons, the most important of which is the excessive use by almost all, particularly the poorer fellahin who are spending too large a proportion of their income on tea and are thereby cutting foodstuffs to get the tea.

The workers in the fields are wherever possible stealing each day from the crop enough to sell in the evening and pay for the tea used at work ; the employer therefore loses in two ways, first from the time taken out three or four times during the working day so the tea can be drunk and the stolen crop to pay for the tea.

This loss of efficiency of the worker has been estimated to me by employers of larger numbers of labourers such as contractors to be at 25 per cent based on the time lost and the fact that the tea-drinker is not as able a workman as the non-drinker.

(4) *The Cure :*

If by the term cure we mean the complete stoppage of the use of tea it is not what is wanted, for the use of a properly made, properly consumed drink by the fellahin is a comfort and almost a necessity, but to reach this happy solution requires above all else education of the masses assisted by every means possible to place the very best qualities at the cheapest possible prices in the hands of the fellahin.

The Egyptian Government should assist this education and the most effective immediate assistance would be in a high import duty on the very bad cheap teas and balance it by a reduction on the superior qualities to a point where the fellah could get a good drink at the ratio he is now paying for a very inferior drink.

There should be possible some sort of legislation against the adulterated liquid of the little café that is used by the true addict, for under these conditions the tea drunk is not a beverage but purely a narcotic and should be placed on the same basis as the narcotics.

The amount of tea consumed is amazing.

Yesterday afternoon I was called to a village on the south side of Fayoum to a small merchant of foodstuffs.

I found him in his bedroom which also contained a lot of cases of tea, so after my examination I asked him how much tea he sold a month and he told me 50 cases ; his friends who were with me later said that he sold nearer 80.

He is one of about six merchants so imagine the amount of tea that must be used in the district.

Requests for treatment of addiction never come to me though I do see an occasional addict who consults for other illnesses and admits it during the course of the examination for the other illness.

They usually do not want treatment for the addiction and have gone off the use or reduced very markedly from the effects of the sickness, but during the past two months I have filled death certificates for three individuals, one of whom died as a direct result of the addiction but the other two died of other intercurrent illness, though the drug addiction was the factor that turned the scales against recovery from the illness; two were opium eaters and the third was an old cocaine-heroin-opium user but finished his life on red alcohol.

Many cases are seen each year of damages done by the excessive use of tea but never does the individual consult the doctor for illness caused by the excess, but the untoward effects are brought out in the course of the physical examination for some other disease that has arisen and is aggravated by the use of the tea.

D. L. ASKREN.

Chemical Side

Cairo, February 23, 1939.

Dear Sir Thomas Russell,

I am sorry I am unable to give you anything more than the results of preliminary experiments on the effects of boiling opium with water.

The problem is a much more complicated one than I at first imagined it to be, and to give a scientific answer to your question would require a fairly long research.

In the first place, I find great differences between different samples of opium, not only in their morphine content (which is well-known) but in their physical condition after boiling with water.

The samples used in my experiments were all dried and powdered to the same degree of fineness before boiling, so as to get as nearly as possible parallel conditions; but whereas in some the opium remained granular and presented no difficulty in filtration, in others the particles swelled into gummy masses rendering the whole unfilterable, except when the quantity of water used was unreasonably large.

I cannot imagine how the addicts would deal with the more gummy kinds of opium.

The results of my experiments, made up to the present, may be summarised as follows :

By boiling with water it is possible to extract from opium about one-third of the morphine present. The solution thus obtained is often very weak. The strongest solution I have managed to obtain contained 3.7 milligrammes of morphine per cubic centimetre. An ordinary injection of morphine is not usually greater than 2 c.c. Such a quantity of my strongest solution would contain about 7 milligrammes or one-ninth of a grain of morphine. Larger injections could certainly be given, even perhaps, as much as 10 c.c. containing 37 milligrammes (about $\frac{5}{9}$ of a grain), which, as you know, would be a large dose for an ordinary person, but not an unusual one for a confirmed addict.

Since making these experiments I have been informed that the practice in the Egyptian villages is not to filter or strain the decoctions. I should have thought that a hypodermic needle would have blocked up by the use of such thick fluids and, indeed, I have found by experiment that some such decoctions do stop up the needle so as to make injection a very difficult matter.

This makes the presence of other constituents of opium more important. The infiltrated liquid will certainly contain narcotine, as well as morphine in the form of morphine meconate. Morphine meconate is said to be 25 per cent more effective as a narcotic than morphine hydrochloride, and a mixture of morphine and narcotine in equal quantities is much more narcotic than an equal quantity of morphine alone. This question is discussed in Cushny's *Pharmacology and Therapeutics* "Eleventh Edition, p. 394, and in Martindale and Wescotts' *Extra Pharmacopoeia* "Twentieth Edition, Vol. 1. p. 563". Nichols also touches on it in the recent Streatfield Memorial Lecture.

Narcotine is, next to morphine, the most abundant alkaloid in opium. In some samples the proportion of it even exceeds that of morphine.

There appears, therefore, to be no doubt that the practice of injecting opium decoctions is a serious matter. But as I have already said the question is one which needs a long research to clarify the matter completely.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) FRANK BAMFORD,
Director of the Chemical Laboratory

CHAPTER IX

Propaganda

Thanks to the continued assistance of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Egypt and the personal enthusiasm of its President, Mrs. AZER GOUBRAN of Assiut, much valuable propaganda work on behalf of the C.N.I.B. was carried out during 1938.

The use of the projecting lantern for illustrating simple stories setting forth the evils of intemperance and drug addiction has been found to be of the greatest value in its appeal to village audiences. The distribution of literature in the form of pamphlets and the system of talks to small groups of people has also been carried out with much energy by the helpers of this organization.

To Helmy Boulos Effendi and Reed Zachary Effendi is due especial praise for their unflagging zeal in organizing lantern lectures all over Egypt. Some idea of the extent of their work may be gathered from the following figures:—

Month	Villages visited	Lantern lectures	Estimated number of audiences
January	27	34	12,584
February	41	72	31,738
March			
April	34	60	16,990
May	30	46	18,225
June	45	58	20,219
July	44	46	14,451
August	55	60	13,885
September	25	25	10,450
October	39	50	17,600
November			
TOTAL	340	451	156,142

In addition to the above, thousands of persons have received leaflets at mulids, and hundreds of informal talks to individuals and groups have been given. Much literature has also been distributed in buses and trains. A most encouraging feature has been the interest manifested by young men in various clubs and the aid they have given the lantern works. Three of the Delta mulids were visited by young men who made a boat their headquarters, which became a lively centre for distribution of literature and friendly talks. Posters were also used to illustrate talks.

NARCOTICS SEIZED BY COASTGUARDS, CUSTOMS AND POLICE AUTHORITIES ON BOARD STEAMERS, ETC.

From 1-12-1937 to 30-11-1938

Date	Port	Name of Steamship	Name of company to which steamship belongs	Drugs seized				Remarks
				Kind	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	
5-1-1938	Alexandria ...	Angelo Mabro ...	G. & T. Mabro ...	Hashish ...		635	—	—
25-2-1938	Port Said ...	Nevassa ...	British Admiralty ...	" ...	1	165	—	—
6-3-1938	Alexandria ...	—	—	Opium ...	17	540	—	In water.
13-3-1938	Port Said ...	Ranpura ...	Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Company ...	Hashish ...	1	470	—	"
16-3-1938	" ...	Martand ...	Brocklebank Line Ltd. ...	" ...	—	110	—	—
17-3-1938	" ...	Domala ...	British India Steam Navigation Company ...	" ...	—	476	—	—
17-3-1938	" ...	Sailing vessel ...	—	" ...	4	740	—	—
28-3-1938	Suez ...	Manela ...	British India Steam Navigation Company ...	" ...	5	755	—	—
31-3-1938	Alexandria ...	—	—	Hashish ...	—	433	—	—
				Opium ...	9	625	—	In water.
2-4-1938	Damietta ...	—	—	Hashish ...	21	765	—	"
2-4-1938	Alexandria ...	Champollion ...	Cie. Messageries Maritimes ...	Opium ...	22	695	—	"
9-4-1938	" ...	Felucca ...	—	Heroin ...	—	087	—	"
16-4-1938	" ...	Marco Polo ...	" Adriatica " Compagnia di Navigazione ...	Opium ...	5	106	—	—
24-4-1938	Port Said ...	Nevassa ...	British Admiralty ...	Hashish ...	5	770	—	—
27-4-1938	Alexandria ...	Mohammed Ali ...	Pharaonic Mail Line ...	Opium ...	12	739	—	—
5-5-1938	Port Said ...	Mahout ...	Brocklebank Line ...	Hashish ...	15	907	—	—
8-5-1938	Alexandria ...	Mariette Pacha ...	Cie. Messageries Maritimes ...	Hashish ...	—	970	—	—
16-5-1938	" ...	Regele Carol ...	Service Maritime Roumain ...	Heroin ...	—	425	—	—
19-5-1938	Port Said ...	—	—	Hashish ...	—	880	—	—
				Opium ...	23	134	—	—
				Hashish ...	5	230	—	—
				Heroin ...	1	612	—	—
				Opium ...	16	860	—	In water.
				Hashish ...	9	360	—	"
8-6-1938	" ...	Nar Kunda ...	Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Company ...	Hashish ...	—	487	—	—
16-6-1938	Suez ...	Berenfels ...	Hansa Line ...	" ...	—	875	—	—
19-6-1938	Port Said ...	Streekerk ...	British India Steam Navigation Coy. ...	" ...	—	840	—	—
				Heroin ...	—	160	—	In water.
25-6-1938	" ...	—	—	Opium ...	47	730	—	"
				Hashish ...	31	680	—	"
26-6-1938	" ...	—	—	Opium ...	33	485	—	"
				Hashish ...	1	220	—	"
27-6-1938	Rosetta ...	—	—	Opium ...	5	—	—	"
18-7-1938	Port Said ...	City of Venice ...	Ellerman and Hall Ltd. ...	Hashish ...	19	350	—	"
25-7-1938	" ...	Zaafaran ...	Pharaonic Mail Line ...	Opium ...	—	039	—	—
26-7-1938	" ...	" ...	" ...	Hashish ...	6	520	—	—
27-7-1938	Rosetta ...	—	—	Opium ...	5	300	—	—
2-8-1938	Port Said ...	British Lady ...	British Tankers Coy. Ltd. ...	Opium ...	5	787	—	In water.
3-8-1938	" ...	—	—	Hashish ...	—	855	—	—
19-8-1938	" ...	Nijkerk ...	N. V. Vereendge Nederlandsche S.M. ...	Opium ...	9	100	—	In water.
				Hashish ...	—	440	—	"
24-8-1938	" ...	—	—	Hashish ...	1	—	—	—
28-8-1938	" ...	Champollion ...	Cie. Messageries Maritimes ...	Opium ...	13	800	—	In water.
28-8-1938	Alexandria ...	—	—	Heroin ...	1	—	—	—
5-9-1938	Port Said ...	City of Dunkerque ...	Ellerman and Hall Ltd. ...	Opium ...	5	500	—	In water.
7-9-1938	Alexandria ...	Apollonia ...	Nederland Indische Tank Stoomboot Maatschappij ...	Hashish ...	1	420	—	—
				Opium ...	—	234	—	—
				Heroin ...	—	172	—	—
17-9-1938	" ...	Felucca ...	—	Opium ...	4	995	—	—
				Hashish ...	9	159	—	—
2-10-1938	" ...	Khedive Ismail ...	Pharaonic Mail Line ...	Heroin ...	—	209	—	—
15-10-1938	Port Said ...	City of Batavia ...	Ellerman and Hall Ltd. ...	Hashish ...	—	520	—	—
25-10-1938	" ...	—	—	Opium ...	28	—	—	In water.
				Hashish ...	17	670	—	"
11-11-1938	Alexandria ...	—	—	Opium ...	17	200	—	"
30-11-1938	Rosetta ...	Sailing vessel ...	—	Hashish ...	3	—	—	"
				Opium ...	1	300	—	—
TOTAL ...					535	286	—	

CHAPTER X

Smuggling by Steamships

RECAPITULATION

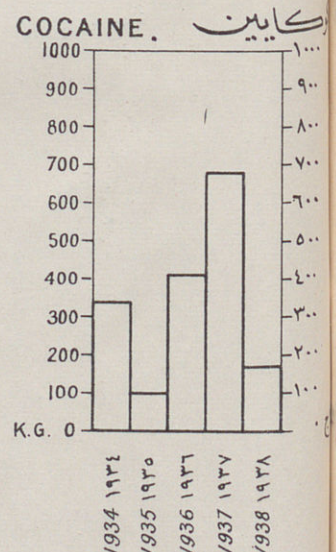
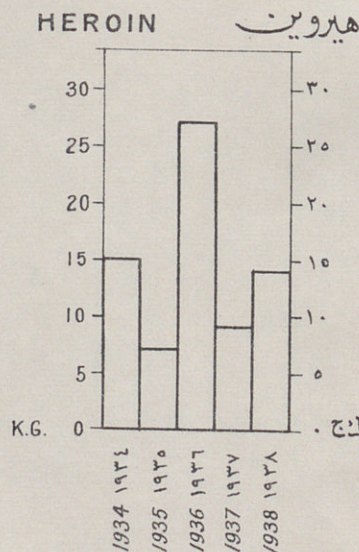
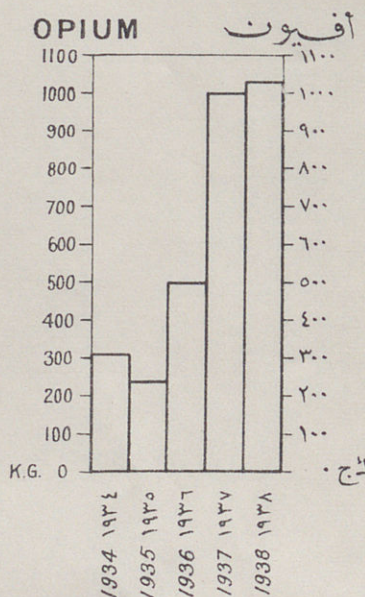
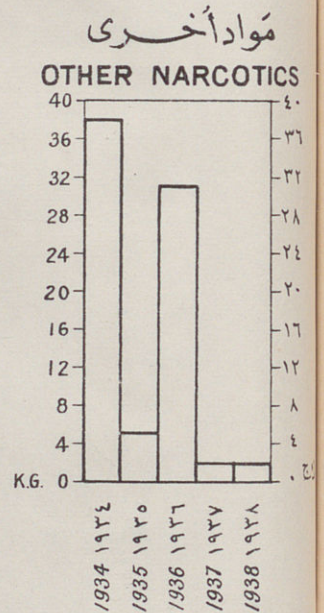
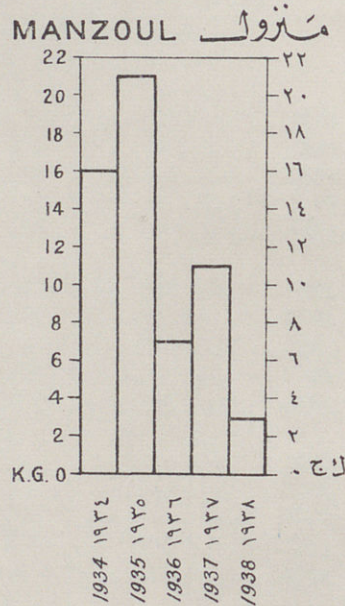
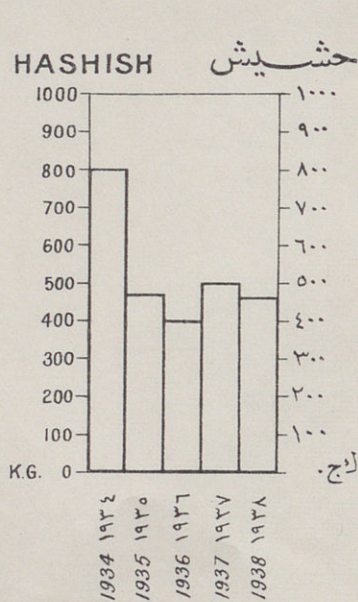
Name of Company	Number of Seizures	Hashish			Opium			Heroin			Total		
		Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.
G. & T. Mabro... ..	1	—	635	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	635	—
British Admiralty	2	2	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	135	—
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Coy.	2	—	597	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	597	—
British India Steam Navigation Coy.	3	6	013	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	013	—
Cie. Messageries Maritimes	3	5	230	—	23	134	—	1	106	—	29	470	—
Broklebank Line Ltd.	2	1	356	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	356	—
"Adriatica" Compagnia di Navi- gazione	1	15	907	—	12	739	—	—	—	—	28	646	—
Pharaonic Mail Line	4	6	300	—	47	955	—	—	634	—	54	889	—
Service Maritime Roumain	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	612	—	1	612	—
Hansa Line	1	—	875	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	875	—
Ellerman and Hall Ltd.	3	1	979	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	979	—
British Tankers Coy.	1	—	855	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	855	—
N.V. Vereendge Nederlandsche S.M.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Neederland Indiche	1	—	—	—	—	234	—	—	—	—	—	234	—
Feluccas and sailing vessels	4	20	684	—	12	080	—	—	172	—	32	936	—
Total	30	63	566	—	96	142	—	3	524	—	163	232	—
In water and at coast	14	111	290	—	260	604	—	—	160	—	372	54	—
GRAND TOTAL	44	174	856	—	356	746	—	3	684	—	535	286	—

GENERAL TOTALS COMPARED WITH TOTALS OF 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937 AND 1938

Kind	Year	In water or at coast			On board vessels			Total		
		Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.
Hashish	1934	170	270	—	76	248	—	246	518	—
	1935	78	309	—	78	93	—	156	402	—
	1936	2	669	—	39	773	30	42	442	30
	1937	141	76	—	54	946	50	196	22	50
	1938	111	290	—	63	566	—	174	856	—
Opium	1934	67	960	—	25	897	—	93	857	—
	1935	22	18	—	27	245	7	49	263	7
	1936	151	676	50	88	797	—	240	473	50
	1937	68	975	—	163	201	5	232	176	5
	1938	260	604	—	96	142	—	356	746	—
Heroin... ..	1934	—	—	—	2	510	—	2	510	—
	1935	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1936	—	—	—	5	71	66	5	71	66
	1937	—	505	—	—	—	—	—	505	—
	1938	—	160	—	3	524	—	3	684	—
Morphine	1934	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1935	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1937	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocaine	1934	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1935	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1937	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	1934	238	230	—	104	655	—	342	885	—
	1935	100	327	—	105	338	7	205	665	7
	1936	154	336	50	133	641	96	287	978	46
	1937	210	556	—	218	147	55	428	703	55
	1938	372	54	—	163	232	—	535	286	—

موازنة بين كميات المواد المخدرة التي ضبطت في القطر المصري في السنين من ١٩٣٤ إلى ١٩٣٨

SAISIES DE NARCOTIQUES EN EGYPTE PENDANT LES ANNÉES 1934 à 1938
SEIZURES OF NARCOTICS IN EGYPT DURING YEARS 1934 To 1938



SHOWING KIND AND QUANTITY OF NARCOTICS SEIZED IN EGYPT

Provinces, Governorates and Other Departments	Number of cases of seizures	Number of accused	Cocaine			Heroin		
			Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.
Minya Province ... { On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
... { In Interior... ..	44	90	—	3	90	—	254	25
Asyût Province ... { On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
... { In Interior	303	400	—	021	15	—	984	70
Guirga Province ... { On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
... { In Interior	155	202	—	—	—	—	405	95
Qena Province ... { On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
... { In Interior	47	55	—	—	—	—	8	73
Asswân Province ... { On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
... { In Interior	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frontiers Admin. ... { On entry into Country	65	83	—	—	—	—	—	—
... { In Interior	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total { On entry into Country	185	282	—	28	—	5	492	25
... { In Interior	2,458	3,746	—	141	15	8	291	80
GRAND TOTAL	2,643	4,028	—	169	15	13	784	05
TOTAL of 1937	2,466	3,810	—	679	70	8	802	37
" " 1936	2,493	3,724	—	407	15	26	737	55
" " 1935	2,907	4,176	—	106	48	7	457	94
" " 1934	2,789	4,107	—	337	46	14	739	88

(1) Manzoul consists of a mixture of hashish, dry spices and herbs.

(2) This column includes: (a) Chocolates mixed with hashish; (b) A mixture of cocaine and heroin with kind of sulphates; (c) Morphine.

TURN

URING THE PERIOD FROM 3-12-1937 UP TO 1-12-1938 (contd.)

Opium			Hashish			Manzoul (1)			Other Narcotics (2)			Total		
Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	158	52	—	375	—	—	—	—	—	106	70	—	898	37
1	822	84	1	913	50	—	16	—	—	14	70	4	772	89
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	235	58	2	044	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	685	79
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	730	33	—	16	30	—	—	—	—	22	35	—	777	71
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	6	42	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	054	42
307	048	25	146	910	05	—	—	—	—	—	—	453	958	30
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
844	616	95	414	193	10	—	4	70	—	253	—	1,264	588	—
192	800	10	45	179	68	2	870	15	1	757	20	251	040	08
4,037	417	05	459	372	78	2	874	85	2	010	20	1,515	628	08
4,006	222	05	500	861	54	10	759	88	2	107	97	1,529	433	51
300	981	24	448	955	34	7	207	48	31	892	88	1,016	181	64
247	463	97	469	931	44	21	339	7	5	728	78	752	27	68
314	265	19	800	842	34	16	194	97	39	382	50	1,185	762	34

CHAPTER XI

Quantities of Narcotics seized during the year

STATEMENT SHOWING SEIZURES—STATEMENT SHOWING SOME SOURCES
OF ORIGIN OF THE DRUGS SEIZED—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT
SHOWING RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF NARCOTICS DURING THE YEARS
FROM 1927 TO 1938, AS REPORTED BY THE MEDICO-LEGAL
DEPARTMENT.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT SHOWS SOME SOURCES OF ORIGIN OF THE DRUGS SEIZED :—

Case	No. of page in this report	Drugs seized	Source of origin
GREECE			
Charilaos Fanioudakis and Spiro Antzoulatos. Date : 16-5-1938.	36	1.612 kilogrammes heroin.	Presumably Greece.
Abdel-Hamid Ahmed Kheiralla. Date : 17-8-1938.	65	400 grammes heroin.	Greece.
BULGARIA			
Mikhali Verghos, <i>alias</i> Pereos. Date : 31-10-1938.	69	65 grammes heroin.	Presumably Bulgaria.
INDIA			
Dominges Caitano Rodrigues Date : 25-12-1937.	16	600 grammes Indian hashish.	India.
Mohammed Hassanein Kassem and Abboud Ahmed Rizk. Date : 27-12-1937.	17	266 grammes Indian hashish.	India.
Abdalla Mohammed Mahmoud and Farghali Sabra Khamis. Date : 25-2-1938.	18	117 grammes Indian hashish.	Presumably India.
Johar Soliman Date : 13-3-1938.	21	35 grammes Indian hashish.	India (Bombay).
Ali Hassan Riham Date : 13-3-1938.	21	110 grammes hashish.	Presumably India.
Ching Nat Sang, <i>alias</i> Tat Sang and Noor Mohammed Nazer. Date : 14-3-1938.	22	4.740 kilogrammes Indian hashish.	India (Calcutta).

Case	No. of page in this report	Drugs seized	Source of origin
INDIA (<i>contd.</i>)			
Sheikh Baboo Sheikh Nazir. <i>Date</i> : 16-3-1938.	23	476 grammes hashish.	India (Calcutta).
Mokaddas Ali and others... <i>Date</i> : 22-3-1938.	24	501 grammes hashish.	India.
Jennis Khan <i>Date</i> : 27-4-1938.	27	468 grammes Indian hashish.	India.
Sheroud Brothers <i>Date</i> : 2-6-1938.	52	58 grammes hashish.	Presumably India.
Ali Hassan Shabar Ali ... <i>Date</i> : 20-6-1938.	40	840 grammes Indian hashish.	India.
Jesser Ali Fezer Mean ... <i>Date</i> : 11-10-1938.	44	520 grammes Indian hashish.	India (according to statement of accused).

IRAN

Hussein Kassem Baba and Sheikh Adam Sheikh Amin. <i>Date</i> : 3-8-1938.	42	785 grammes opium.	Presumably Persia.
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SYRIA

Suliman Salem Abada and others. <i>Date</i> : 16-12-1937.	14	2 kilos, 504 grammes hashish.	Presumably Syria through Palestine.
Sayed Mahran el-Sayed and others. <i>Date</i> : 31-1-1938.	53	353·5 grammes opium.	Syria.
Lancer Corporal Mohamed Mahmoud Osman. <i>Date</i> : 15-2-1938.	19	640 grammes hashish.	Syria.
Memede Aslan and others <i>Date</i> : 28-2-1938.	19	34·100 kilogrammes hashish and 7·452 kilogrammes opium.	Syria.

Case	No. of page in this report	Drugs seized	Source of origin
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SYRIA (*contd.*)

Selim Sabba Abu Sabba... <i>Date</i> : 14-3-1938.	56	16·990 kilogrammes hashish.	Presumably Syria.
Carporal Seldik Arafat ... <i>Date</i> : 24-4-1938.	58	3·772 kilogrammes opium.	Presumably Syria.
The Pseudo Priests and Nuns Case. <i>Date</i> : April-May 1938.	27	35·874 kilogrammes opium and 21·137 kilogrammes hashish.	Presumably Syria.
Nour-Eddine Abbass ... <i>Date</i> : 2-5-1938.	61	501·30 grammes hashish.	Presumably Syria.
Sheroud Brothers ... <i>Date</i> : 2-6-1938.	52	21 grammes opium.	Presumably Syria.
Hagop Dabbaghian and others. <i>Date</i> : 28-6-1938.	40	13 kilogrammes opium.	Syria.
Hussein Saad el-Abd and others. <i>Date</i> : 11-8-1938.	63	1·700 kilogrammes opium.	Presumably Syria.
Ali Youssef el-Kordi and Abdel-Hamid Mohammed Farag. <i>Date</i> : 19-9-1938.	44	9·955 kilogrammes hashish and 4·995 kilogrammes opium.	Presumably Syria.
Mohammed el-Sayed Abdel Maksoud Foda. <i>Date</i> : 28-9-1938.	45	605 grammes hashish.	Presumably Syria.
Abdel-Rehim Mohammed, Aboul-Gheit and others. <i>Date</i> : 11-6-1938.	37	515 grammes hashish.	Presumably Syria.

TURKEY

Sheteiwi Soliman el-Bihdari and others. <i>Date</i> : 3-8-1938.	62	23·950 kilogrammes opium.	Presumably Turkey.
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Case	No. of page in this report	Drugs seized	Source of origin
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TURKEY (*contd.*)

Ahmed Salman el-Sayed and others. <i>Date</i> : 29-8-1938.	67	6·308 kilogrammes opium.	Turkey.
Mansour Mansour Bassiouni and Kamel Mohammed el-Guindi. <i>Date</i> : 18-8-1938.	65	16·888 kilogram- mes opium and 1·235 kilogram- mes heroin.	Presumably Turkey.
Ahmed Mohammed Abu Hawidi and Mohammed Khalaf Hassouna. <i>Date</i> : 8-9-1938.	68	15·660 kilogram- mes opium.	Presumably Turkey.

UNKNOWN

Jones Dolphin <i>Date</i> : 7-12-1937.	14	93·50 grammes he- roin.	Unknown.
Jeanne Robert <i>Date</i> : 26-12-1937.	16	412 grammes he- roin.	Unknown.
Zaki Hassan Ghandar and others <i>Date</i> : 5-2-1938.	54	580 grammes ha- shish.	Unknown.
Diacoumis family. <i>Date</i> : 4-3-1938.	54	27·40 grammes he- roin, and 0·80 grammes mor- phine.	Unknown.
Ga'allah Ibrahim Awad ... <i>Date</i> : 17-3-1938.	23	1·270 kilogrammes opium.	Unknown.
Nelson Spiotta <i>Date</i> : 29-3-1938.	57	108 grammes he- roin.	Unknown.
Abdel-Aziz Hussein Hassan and others. <i>Date</i> : 30-3-1938.	24	510 grammes op- ium.	Unknown.
Ahmed Ibrahim el Naba- rawi and others. <i>Date</i> : 1-4-1938.	25	106 grammes he- roin.	Unknown.

Case	No. of page in this report	Drugs seized	Source of origin
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UNKNOWN (contd.)

Stephanos Ragounas ... <i>Date: 14-4-1938.</i>	58	80 grammes heroin.	Unknown.
Ghanem Rezeika Saad and another <i>Date: 17-4-1938.</i>	26	5·770 kilogrammes hashish.	Unknown.
George Voudouris ... <i>Date: 24-4-1938.</i>	26	425 grammes heroin.	Unknown.
Abdalla Mahmoud el-Gazar and others. <i>Date: 1-5-1938.</i>	59	1,521 grammes hashish.	Unknown.
Farid Shebl Omar ... <i>Date: 5-5-1938.</i>	61	1·420 kilogrammes hashish.	Unknown.
Gershon Yoselwitz and others. <i>Date: 12-5-1938.</i>	34	13·095 kilogrammes opium and 5·140 kilogrammes hashish.	Unknown.
Yang Fon Shang ... <i>Date: 18-8-1938.</i>	42	One kilogramme opium.	Unknown.
Michel Farrugia ... <i>Date: 28-8-1938.</i>	43	One kilogramme heroin.	Unknown.
Kheiralla Gobran Abboud <i>Date: 19-11-1938.</i>	70	25·50 grammes hashish and 5·50 grammes opium	Unknown.
Eissa Abdulla el-Mazaini, Abdul-Majid Shakour Gharbiyeh and others. <i>Date: 17-6-1938.</i>	39	1·416 kilogrammes of hashish and 6·657 kilogrammes of opium.	Unknown.
Vincent Laudato and others <i>Date: 19-11-1938.</i>	46	600 grammes heroin, 13·700 grammes hashish and 6 kilo- grammes opium.	Unknown.

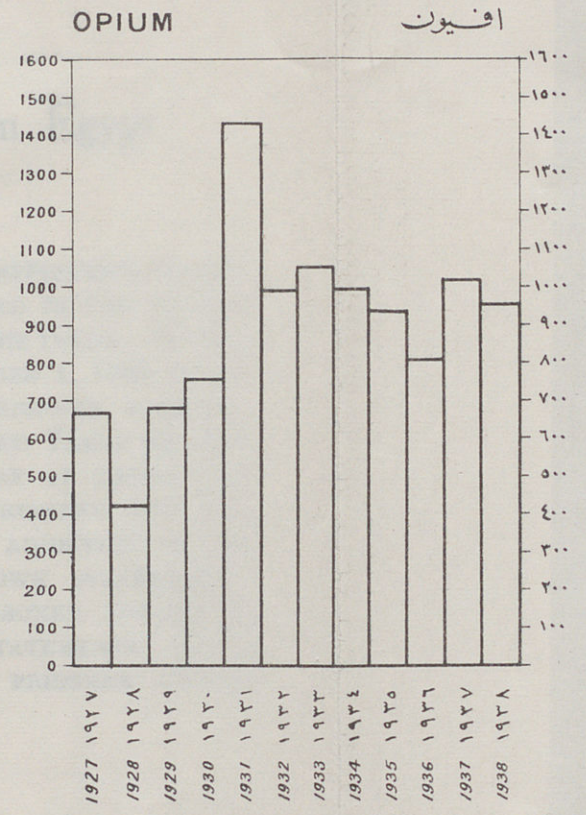
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF NARCOTICS DURING THE YEARS FROM 1927 TO 1938
AS REPORTED BY THE MEDICO-LEGAL DEPARTMENT

SAMPLES	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927
Negative Results ...	472	438	523	762	794	983	1,155	2,820	2,167	2,977	1,275	925
Hashish... ..	574	609	569	863	1,173	1,214	1,759	2,789	2,534	2,935	1,865	1,260
Opium	955	1,020	806	938	992	1,052	989	1,433	756	681	420	669
Heroin	874	761	802	684	261	377	1,685	6,947	7,456	10,000	8,150	7,475
Morphine	14	7	25	116	49	39	48	74	115	134	353	347
Cocaine	—	—	1	1	7	5	5	10	—	122	220	426
Other Drugs	236	214	172	169	28	5	18	—	—	—	—	—
Total Number of Samples	3,125	3,049	2,898	3,533	3,304	3,675	5,659	14,073	13,028	16,849	12,283	11,102

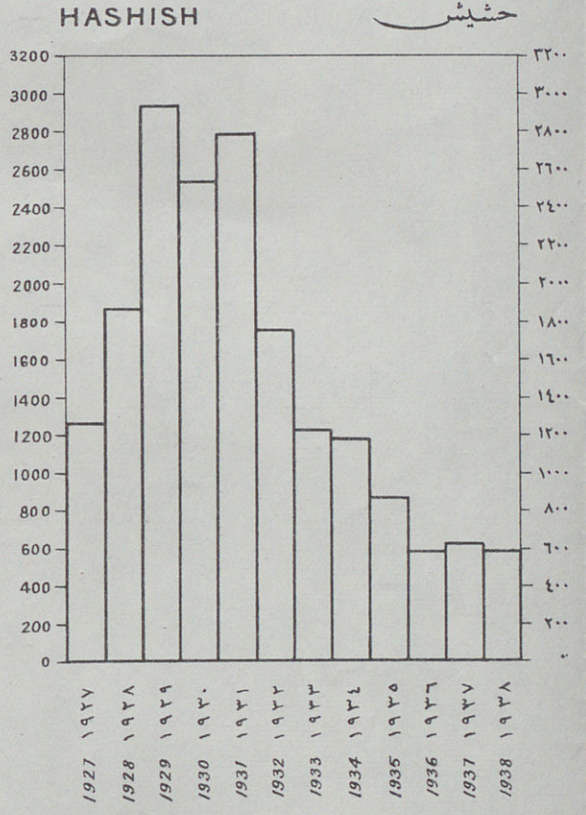
CHAPTER II
Addiction and Trafficking in
Narcotics

PREVALENCE OF ADDICTION—NATIONALITY
OF NARCOTIC ADDICTS AND PERCENTAGE
AGE OF ADDICTS AND PERCENTAGE
OF PERSONS WHO WERE IN PRISON
LAW ON NARCOTICS—ANALYSIS OF
TRAFFIC OF 100 PRISONER ADDICTS—
PREVIOUS OFFICIAL CONVICTIONS AND
BY TWO PRISONER ADDICTS—AGES OF
COMBINED TABLE SHOWING DURATION OF
PRISONER ADDICTS ACCORDING TO THEIR
PERCENTAGE OF WAGES SPENT BY 100 PRISONER
THEIR DRUGS ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN STATEMENTS
QUANTITIES OF DRUGS CONSUMED BY 100 PRISONER
ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN STATEMENTS

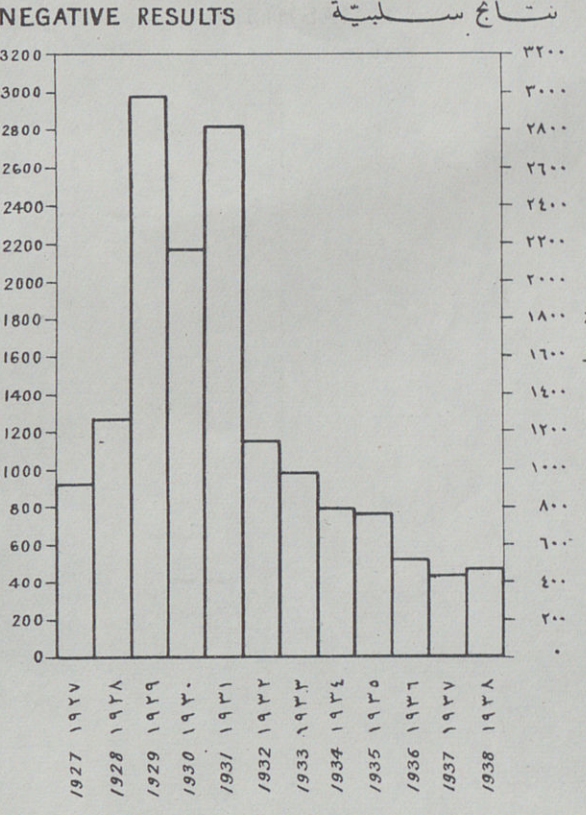
Nombre des échantillons
N° of samples



عدد العينات



Nombre des échantillons
N° of samples

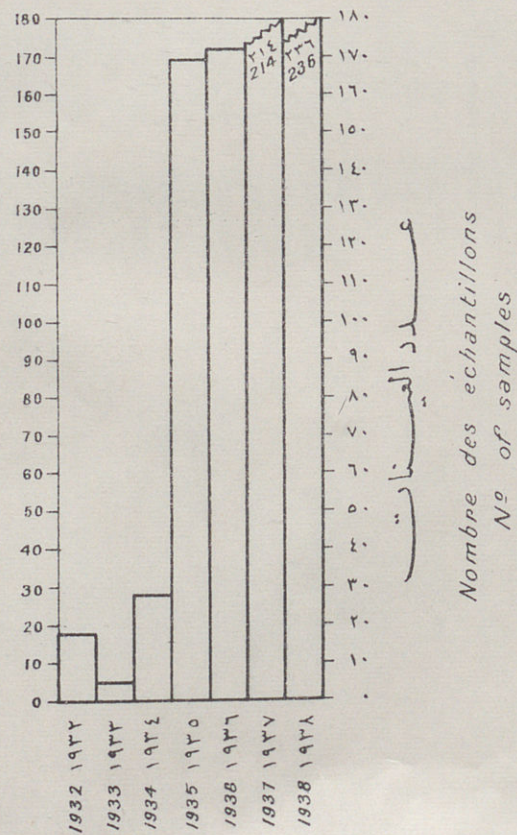


عدد العينات

نتائج تحليل المواد المخدرة

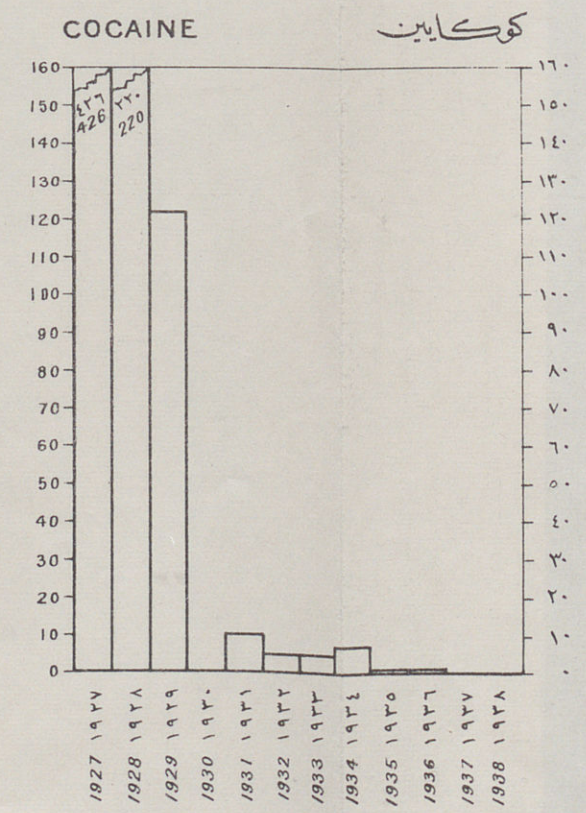
النتائج السلبية	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
افينون	680	420	680	750	1450	1000	1050	1000	950	820	1020	950
حشيش	1250	1850	2950	2550	2800	1750	1200	1150	850	600	650	600
هيروين	950	1250	3000	2150	2850	1150	1000	800	750	550	450	500
مواد اخرى	18	28	169	172	214	236	—	—	—	—	—	—
المجموع	3120	3778	9989	7550	8100	4700	3850	3550	2850	2050	2120	2050

OTHER DRUGS مواد اخرى

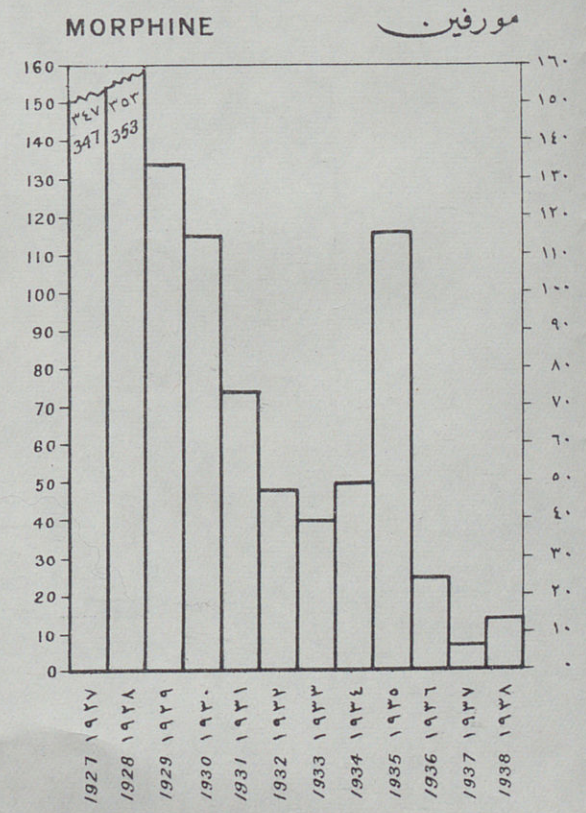


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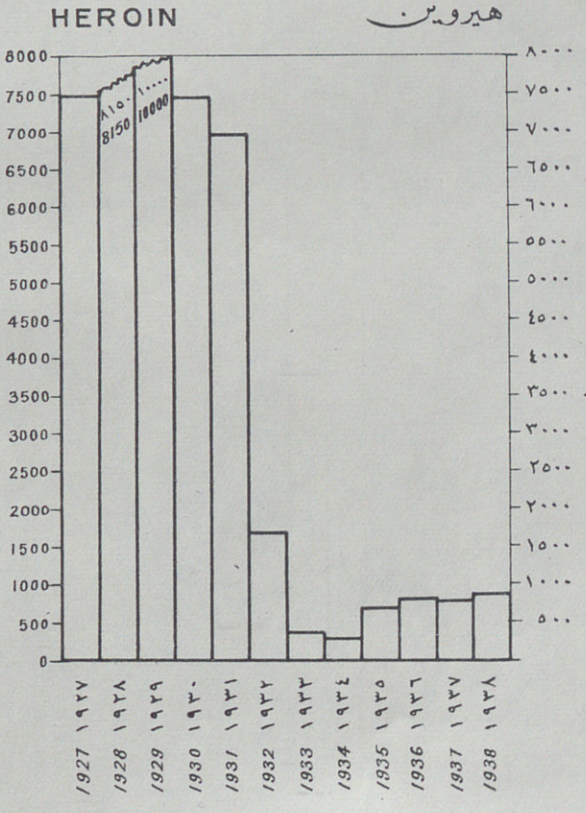
Nombre des échantillons
N° of samples



عدد العينات



Nombre des échantillons
N° of samples



عدد العينات

RESULTATS D'ANALYSE — RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

Results	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Negative results	925	1275	2977	2167	2820	1155	983	794	762	523	438	472
Hashish	1260	1865	2935	2534	2789	1759	1214	1173	863	569	609	574
Opium	669	420	681	756	433	989	1052	938	806	1020	955	—
Heroin	7475	8150	10000	7456	6947	1685	377	261	684	802	761	874
Morphine	347	353	134	115	74	48	39	49	116	25	7	14
Cocaine	426	220	22	—	10	5	5	7	1	—	—	—
Autres drogues	—	—	—	—	—	18	5	28	169	172	214	236
Total	11102	12283	16849	13028	14073	5659	3304	3533	2898	3049	3125	—

STATEMENT

showing Situation of Narcotics Drugs in the Governorates and Provinces during the Year 1938

Town	POPULATION		NUMBER OF NARCOTICS ADDICTS								PERCENTAGE	
	Total population	Males of 20-59 years of age	Total number				In prison (out of the total number)				Proportion of total addicts to total population	Proportion of total addicts to male population whose age is 20-59 years
			Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish		
CAIRO GOVERNORATE												
Abdîn	111,220	30,700	44	2	12	32	44	2	12	32	0.081	0.293
Bab el-Shaaria	86,654	22,800	53	—	3	11	53	—	3	11	0.077	0.294
Bulâq	156,257	41,200	785	—	103	153	232	—	20	14	0.666	2.527
Darb el-Ahmar	80,791	22,000	36	—	3	15	24	—	1	1	0.067	0.245
Ezbekia	54,428	14,700	160	1	14	35	159	1	14	34	0.386	1.429
Gamâlia	73,843	19,800	8	—	2	5	4	—	1	2	0.002	0.076
Helwân	57,021	14,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khalifa	75,379	20,000	15	—	10	100	10	—	3	15	0.166	0.625
Mouski	25,827	7,100	22	—	6	8	20	—	5	6	0.139	0.507
Old Cairo	57,738	15,200	25	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	0.043	0.164
Sayeda Zeinab	127,663	33,900	50	—	10	40	40	—	1	3	0.078	0.295
Shubra	117,008	30,700	29	—	23	52	3	—	—	4	0.089	0.339
Waili	123,041	32,300	16	1	7	8	16	1	7	8	0.026	0.099
Heliopolis	88,169	23,400	1	—	32	96	—	—	15	9	0.146	0.551
Rôd el-Farag	114,921	30,100	24	—	7	9	4	—	—	—	0.035	0.133
1938	1,349,960	358,800	1,268	4	232	564	634	3	82	139	0.153	0.576
TOTAL 1937	1,079,765	291,438	1,241	27	227	689	725	3	82	108	0.202	0.749

ALEXANDRIA GOVERNORATE

Ramleh	77,695	19,600	40	—	30	40	2	—	2	—	0.142	0.561
Moharram Bey	128,607	33,100	19	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	0.016	0.06
Attarîn	58,003	15,200	11	—	7	9	4	—	3	7	0.047	0.178
Manshia	26,849	7,000	9	—	3	1	2	—	3	—	0.048	0.186
Labbân	52,065	13,600	164	—	89	206	15	—	1	2	0.882	3.375
Gumruk	96,094	24,500	162	—	104	155	18	—	3	—	0.438	1.718
Mina el-Basal	84,844	22,200	50	—	50	100	2	—	7	1	0.236	0.901
Karmouz	156,663	40,400	70	—	50	40	6	—	4	—	0.102	0.396
Port-Police	1,281	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1938	682,101	176,200	525	—	334	551	51	—	24	10	0.207	0.8
1937	573,063	153,390	506	21	345	563	65	—	20	8	0.25	0.936
1936	573,063	153,390	447	99	426	615	36	—	29	7	0.277	1.035
1935	573,063	153,390	471	70	463	479	132	19	106	119	0.259	0.966

SUEZ CANAL GOVERNORATE

Qism Awal... ..	26,556	6,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Said { Tani... ..	52,885	13,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Said { Talet	40,620	10,400	6	—	18	16	6	—	18	16	0.098	0.385
Port Said { Port-Police... ..	6,846	2,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ismailia	34,897	9,100	—	—	95	90	—	—	9	24	0.53	2.033
1938	161,804	43,100	6	—	113	106	6	—	27	40	0.139	0.522
1937	129,797	35,040	1	—	101	65	1	—	17	12	0.129	0.477
1936	129,797	35,040	5	—	124	168	3	—	35	45	0.229	0.848
1935	129,797	35,040	—	—	123	179	—	—	15	41	0.233	0.862

DAMIETTA GOVERNORATE

Damietta	78,494	15,600	—	—	35	515	—	—	2	18	0.701	3.526
1938	78,494	15,600	—	—	35	515	—	—	2	18	0.701	3.526
1937	64,261	13,328	—	—	101	430	—	—	4	1	0.826	3.984
1936	64,261	13,328	—	—	94	705	—	—	7	1	1.243	5.995
1935	64,261	13,328	—	—	82	1,118	—	—	1	17	1.867	9.004

Town	POPULATION		NUMBER OF NARCOTICS ADDICTS								PERCENTAGE		
	Total population	Males of 20-59 years of age	Total number				In prison (out of the total number)				Proportion of total addicts to total population	Proportion of total addicts to male population whose age is 20-59 years	
			Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish			
SUEZ GOVERNORATE													
Suez	49,669	14,400	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	0.006	0.021	
TOTAL	1938	49,669	14,400	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	0.006	0.021	
	1937	40,523	12,186	—	4	1	—	—	2	—	0.012	0.041	
	1936	40,523	12,186	2	—	3	1	1	—	—	0.015	0.019	
	1935	40,523	12,186	—	—	4	4	—	—	3	2	0.019	0.066
GHARBIA PROVINCE													
Tanta Markaz	222,412	44,300	—	—	25	21	—	—	25	21	0.021	0.104	
Kafr el-Zavât	190,448	38,500	16	—	6	14	—	—	6	2	0.019	0.094	
Kafr el-Sheikh	220,087	44,600	35	—	7	105	2	—	2	4	0.067	0.33	
Mehalla el-Kebîr	206,343	42,600	25	—	10	14	20	—	4	10	0.024	0.115	
Dessouq	165,903	33,600	4	—	8	3	4	—	8	3	0.009	0.045	
Fowa	84,645	17,000	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	0.001	0.018	
Santa	162,194	32,900	—	—	11	6	—	—	3	2	0.01	0.052	
Zifta	155,739	31,900	—	1	1	22	—	1	1	2	0.154	0.075	
Talkha	151,013	30,700	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	0.002	0.01	
Sherbin	204,254	42,200	—	—	3	4	—	—	2	3	0.003	0.017	
Samannoud	76,404	15,200	—	—	23	26	—	—	9	11	0.061	0.322	
Borollos	29,791	6,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tanta Bandar Awal	51,187	10,800	25	—	21	7	15	—	19	6	0.104	0.491	
Tanta „ Tani	43,234	9,000	115	—	37	12	11	—	7	2	0.379	1.822	
TOTAL	1938	1,963,654	399,600	221	1	155	236	52	1	89	68	0.031	0.153
	1937	1,791,985	364,319	221	—	258	419	86	—	61	79	0.05	0.246
	1936	1,791,985	364,319	255	2	289	693	51	—	59	68	0.069	0.34
	1935	1,791,985	364,319	204	1	183	502	12	—	32	99	0.05	0.246
Shibin el-Kôm Markaz	228,400	49,500	—	—	12	34	—	—	1	9	0.02	0.093	
Menouf	273,237	59,500	1	—	2	3	1	—	—	1	0.002	0.01	
Ashmoun	200,969	44,300	—	—	9	80	—	—	1	7	0.014	0.201	
Quesna	201,280	43,700	1	—	7	13	—	—	5	3	0.01	0.048	
Tala	222,992	47,300	2	—	3	1	2	—	2	1	0.003	0.012	
TOTAL	1938	1,157,433	252,500	4	—	41	143	3	—	9	26	0.016	0.074
	1937	1,105,191	242,167	13	—	83	198	2	—	35	47	0.027	0.121
	1936	1,105,191	242,167	18	5	17	214	2	—	9	34	0.023	0.105
	1935	1,105,191	242,167	2	—	84	326	2	—	3	48	0.037	0.17
DAQAHLIA PROVINCE													
Faraskour	95,004	20,500	—	—	11	83	—	—	1	1	0.099	0.459	
Sinbellawein	205,972	42,400	—	—	207	1,095	—	—	1	7	0.632	3.071	
Aga	143,714	28,800	—	—	7	37	—	—	1	—	0.031	0.153	
Mit Ghamr	265,008	55,300	—	—	180	520	—	—	5	16	0.264	1.266	
Mansoura Markaz	143,823	29,000	10	—	19	35	—	—	6	6	0.045	0.221	
Mansoura Bandar	68,637	14,500	160	—	25	35	70	—	15	25	0.321	1.517	
Dikirnis	142,141	29,000	—	—	3	11	—	—	3	5	0.01	0.048	
Manzala	113,129	23,800	—	1	56	442	—	—	1	4	0.441	2.097	
TOTAL	1938	1,177,428	243,300	170	1	508	2,258	70	—	33	64	0.249	1.207
	1937	1,051,339	217,047	114	—	572	1,492	60	—	54	65	0.207	1.003
	1936	1,051,339	217,047	28	1	256	913	14	—	39	101	0.114	0.552
	1935	1,051,339	217,047	18	1	827	2,212	5	—	36	101	0.29	1.409
SHARQIA PROVINCE													
Zagazig Bandar	59,321	13,100	5	—	30	20	1	—	10	5	0.093	0.42	
Zagazig Markaz	268,097	56,200	—	—	138	108	—	—	18	17	0.092	0.438	
Belbeis	155,921	32,500	—	—	30	61	—	—	4	17	0.058	0.28	
Hehia	131,732	27,600	—	—	180	180	—	—	14	—	0.273	1.304	
Minia el-Qamh	176,109	37,100	—	—	125	380	—	—	8	11	0.287	1.361	
Kafr Saqr	135,241	28,600	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	11	0.015	0.07	
Faqous	193,035	41,000	30	—	1,909	837	4	—	56	64	1.438	6.771	
TOTAL	1938	1,119,456	236,100	35	—	2,412	1,606	5	—	110	125	0.362	1.717
	1937	1,016,912	214,331	145	—	1,469	1,673	5	—	88	100	0.333	1.576
	1936	1,016,912	214,331	34	—	614	922	8	—	29	46	0.154	0.733
	1935	1,016,912	214,331	32	—	1,065	2,863	4	—	62	159	0.389	1.848

Town	POPULATION		NUMBER OF NARCOTICS ADDICTS								PERCENTAGE	
	Total population	Males of 20-59 years of age	Total number				In prison (out of the total number)				Proportion of total addicts to total population	Proportion of total addicts to male population, whose age is 20-59 years
			Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish		

BEHEIRA PROVINCE

Damanhûr Bandar	61,791	12,900	23	—	2	4	18	—	1	3	0.047	0.225
„ Markaz	105,672	21,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Itiai el-Barûd	124,456	25,200	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	0.002	0.008
Kafir el-Dawâr	131,241	26,900	3	—	7	42	—	—	—	4	0.04	0.193
Delingât	75,312	15,200	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	0.004	0.02
Abu Hommos	110,269	22,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kôm Hamâda	165,474	33,700	—	—	1	12	—	—	1	10	0.008	0.039
Shubrakhît	98,647	19,600	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	0.003	0.015
Rosetta	74,472	15,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahmoudieh	44,605	8,900	—	—	3	2	—	—	1	2	0.011	0.056
Abu el-Matamir	68,943	14,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL { 1938	1,060,882	216,100	27	—	19	61	18	—	4	19	0.01	0.05
1937	976,965	196,648	12	—	22	75	2	—	5	4	0.011	0.055
1936	976,965	196,648	14	—	17	97	5	—	8	4	0.013	0.065
1935	976,965	196,648	19	—	36	111	2	—	3	21	0.017	0.084

QALIOUBIA PROVINCE

Benha Bandar	29,056	6,500	—	—	13	4	—	—	10	3	0.059	0.262
„ Markaz	91,670	20,900	—	—	7	2	—	—	5	2	0.01	0.043
Toukh	140,268	31,400	—	—	70	12	—	—	25	8	0.058	0.261
Shebîn el-Qanâter	163,335	37,900	—	—	6	56	—	—	1	4	0.038	0.164
Qaliûb	179,975	40,400	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	4	0.008	0.035
TOTAL { 1938	607,804	137,100	—	—	96	88	—	—	41	21	0.05	0.154
1937	558,876	125,171	—	—	114	186	—	—	25	31	0.054	0.239
1936	558,876	125,171	—	—	94	223	—	—	11	25	0.057	0.253
1935	558,876	125,171	—	2	47	250	—	2	18	51	0.054	0.238

ASYÛT PROVINCE

Dairût	212,140	47,400	30	—	150	60	1	—	1	—	0.113	0.506
Manfalout	181,952	41,100	2	—	4	1	2	—	4	1	0.004	0.017
Asyût	112,819	25,700	14	5	34	—	7	4	29	—	0.047	0.206
Asyût Bandar	59,925	13,700	56	—	54	—	50	—	41	—	0.184	0.803
Abu-Tîg	175,583	39,400	—	—	35	40	—	—	21	21	0.043	0.19
Abnûb	127,310	29,000	4	—	53	2	3	—	18	1	0.046	0.203
El-Badâri	94,979	22,100	15	—	244	45	—	—	—	—	0.32	1.376
Mallawi	239,198	52,500	9	—	16	5	9	—	16	5	0.013	0.057
TOTAL { 1938	1,203,906	270,900	130	5	590	153	72	4	130	28	0.073	0.324
1937	1,078,600	238,683	134	3	537	123	63	3	141	30	0.074	0.346
1936	1,078,600	238,683	68	3	538	77	41	2	97	31	0.064	0.287
1935	1,078,600	238,683	21	—	490	80	21	—	111	40	0.055	0.248

GIRGA PROVINCE

Akhmîm	124,539	26,300	28	—	14	2	11	—	7	1	0.035	0.167
Baliana	187,877	40,100	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	0.001	0.002
Girga	264,051	55,500	18	—	11	1	9	—	5	1	0.011	0.054
Souhâg	234,908	49,700	37	—	34	2	25	—	23	—	0.031	0.147
Tahta	175,985	37,200	6	—	5	—	1	—	3	—	0.006	0.03
Tema	130,538	27,500	7	—	17	1	7	—	17	1	0.019	0.091
TOTAL { 1938	1,117,898	236,300	97	—	81	6	54	—	55	3	0.016	0.078
1937	968,383	200,635	81	—	90	7	66	—	82	6	0.018	0.088
1936	968,383	200,635	75	1	74	11	69	1	69	9	0.017	0.08
1935	968,383	200,635	44	8	70	14	33	7	63	10	0.014	0.068

Town	POPULATION		NUMBER OF NARCOTICS ADDICTS								PERCENTAGE	
	Total population	Males of 20-59 years of age	Total number				In prison (out of the total number)				Proportion of total addicts to total population	Proportion of total addicts to male population, whose age is 20-59 years
			Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish		

QENA PROVINCE

Nag' Hammadi	...	...	267,656	58,700	3	—	7	—	3	—	7	—	0.004	0.017
Deshna	...	...	126,025	28,500	—	—	4	1	—	—	4	1	0.004	0.018
Qena Markaz	...	...	135,486	29,300	—	—	3	9	—	—	3	9	0.009	0.041
Qena Bandar	...	...	34,433	7,700	1	—	10	4	1	—	10	4	0.044	0.019
Qûs	...	...	162,381	35,300	—	—	5	6	—	—	4	6	0.007	0.031
Luxur	...	...	173,007	38,000	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	0.004	0.06
Esna	...	...	118,365	26,000	—	—	6	1	—	—	6	1	0.006	0.027
TOTAL	{	1938	...	1,016,753	223,500	4	—	41	21	4	—	40	21	0.006	0.029
		1937	...	902,170	195,446	2	—	49	6	2	—	39	5	0.006	0.029
		1936	...	902,170	195,446	1	—	57	5	1	—	51	4	0.007	0.032
		1935	...	902,170	195,446	1	—	34	1	1	—	30	—	0.004	0.018

MINIA PROVINCE

Minia Bandar	...	...	...	50,688	12,100	29	—	22	4	9	—	8	—	0.109	0.455
Minia Markaz	...	...	...	133,757	31,100	3	—	5	1	3	—	5	1	0.007	0.029
Abu Qerqâs	...	...	...	123,460	28,500	—	1	9	10	—	—	4	—	0.016	0.07
Samallout	...	...	...	157,385	36,900	2	—	5	7	1	—	—	2	0.009	0.038
Bani Mazâr	...	...	...	183,306	42,300	1	—	17	—	—	—	13	—	0.01	0.043
Maghâgha	159,350	36,800	10	1	3	2	8	1	2	2	0.01	0.013
Fashn	120,373	27,300	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	0.002	0.011
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TOTAL	1938	839,690	193,417	46	2	62	25	21	1	32	5	0.016	0.062
	1937	839,690	193,417	52	3	72	42	31	3	30	8	0.02	0.087
	1936	...	...	839,690	193,417	36	—	61	51	22	—	28	9	0.018	0.078
	1935	...	...	839,690	193,417	22	—	80	113	19	—	28	42	0.026	0.111

GIZA PROVINCE

Saff	126,884	28,600	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	1	0.006	0.028	
Enbâba	197,409	44,700	4	—	1	29	4	—	1	29	0.017	0.076	
G za Markaz	130,979	29,100	70	—	128	214	2	—	—	3	0.315	1.416	
Gîza Bandar	37,649	8,800	44	—	—	29	29	—	—	22	0.094	0.83	
Ayyât	146,715	33,300	6	—	2	18	—	—	—	1	0.018	0.078	
TOTAL	1938	639,36	141,500	124	—	131	298	35	—	1	56	0.086	0.383
	1937	576,193	131,286	53	21	68	329	6	1	5	34	0.082	0.359
	1936	576,193	131,286	44	9	10	120	25	1	7	62	0.032	0.139
	1935	576,193	131,286	48	5	50	228	24	—	7	57	0.057	0.252

FAYÛM PROVINCE

Fayûm Bandar	...	...	63,582	14,100	15	—	12	5	10	—	4	1	0.05	0.227
Fayûm Markaz	...	...	98,291	21,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sennouris	...	...	175,797	38,200	1	—	6	2	1	—	3	—	0.005	0.024
Etsa...	...	...	122,533	26,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abshawai	...	...	141,698	31,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	{	1938	...	601,901	121,200	16	—	18	7	11	—	7	1	0.007	0.031
		1937	...	554,040	122,203	17	—	21	23	8	—	6	8	0.011	0.05
		1936	...	554,040	122,203	10	—	24	19	6	—	8	5	0.01	0.043
		1935	...	554,040	122,203	9	—	36	39	4	—	6	6	0.015	0.069

BENI SUEF PROVINCE

Beni Suef Bandar	45,173	10,300	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	0.006	0.029	
Beni Suef Markaz	199,052	44,100	5	—	50	100	—	—	1	—	0.077	0.351	
Beba	187,858	41,900	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	0.002	0.007	
Wasta	129,156	29,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	1938	561,239	125,300	6	—	53	102	1	—	2	2	0.029	0.128
	1937	508,166	114,987	8	—	128	112	3	—	10	—	0.049	0.216
	1936	508,166	114,987	22	—	143	389	—	—	2	1	0.169	0.482
	1935	508,166	114,987	14	—	180	463	1	—	2	2	0.129	0.57

Town	POPULATION		NUMBER OF NARCOTICS ADDICTS								PERCENTAGE	
	Total population	Males of 20-59 years of Age	Total number				In prison (out of the total number)				Proportion of total addicts to total population	Proportion of total addicts to male population, whose age is 20-59 years
			Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish		

ASWÂN PROVINCE

Aswân	129,579	25,800	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	0.002	0.008
Edfou	121,919	24,200	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	0.002	0.012
Derr	53,697	7,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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TOTAL	{	1938	305,195	57,700	—	—	3	2	—	—	1	1	0.002	0.009
		1937	267,357	48,942	2	—	10	1	2	—	4	1	0.005	0.027
		1936	...	...	267,357	48,942	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	0.001	0.008
		1935	...	...	267,357	48,942	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	0.002	0.01

TOTAL OF GOVERNORATES

Cairo	...	...	...	...	1,349,960	358,800	1,268	4	232	564	634	3	82	139	0.153	0.576
Alexandria	...	...	...	...	682,101	176,200	525	—	334	551	51	—	24	10	0.207	0.8
Suez Canal	161,804	43,100	6	—	113	106	6	—	27	40	0.139	0.522
Damietta	78,494	15,600	—	—	35	515	—	—	2	18	0.701	3.526
Suez	49,669	14,400	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	0.006	0.021
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TOTAL	{	1933	2,322,028	608,100	1,799	4	717	1,736	691	3	135	207	0.183	0.7
		1937	1,887,409	505,382	1,748	48	778	1,748	791	3	125	129	0.229	0.851
		1936	...	...	1,887,409	505,382	1,624	114	952	2,338	720	1	119	150	0.266	1.995
		1935	...	...	1,887,409	505,382	1,493	86	1,242	3,230	591	26	210	407	0.324	1.309

TOTAL OF LOWER EGYPT PROVINCES

Gharbia	1,963,654	399,600	221	1	155	236	52	1	89	68	0.03	0.153	
Menûfia	1,157,433	252,500	4	—	41	143	3	—	9	26	0.016	0.074	
Daqahlia... ..	1,177,428	243,300	170	1	508	2,258	70	—	33	64	0.249	1.207	
Sharqia	1,119,456	236,100	35	—	2,412	1,606	5	—	110	125	0.362	1.717	
Beheira	1,060,882	216,100	27	—	19	61	18	—	4	19	0.01	0.05	
Qalyûbia... ..	607,504	137,100	—	—	96	88	—	—	41	21	0.03	0.134	
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TOTAL	1938	7,086,157	1,484,700	457	2	3,23	4,392	148	1	286	323	0.114	0.514
	1937	6,501,268	1,359,713	505	—	2,518	4,133	155	—	271	326	0.11	0.526
	1936	6,501,268	1,359,713	39	8	1,287	3,062	80	—	155	278	0.072	0.346
	1935	6,501,268	1,359,713	275	4	2,242	6,270	25	2	151	479	0.135	0.647

TOTAL OF UPPER EGYPT PROVINCES

Asyût	1,203,906	270,900	130	5	590	153	72	4	130	28	0.073	0.324	
Girga	1,117,898	236,300	97	—	81	6	54	—	55	3	0.016	0.078	
Qena	1,016,753	223,500	4	—	41	21	4	—	40	21	0.006	0.029	
Minia	928,319	215,000	46	2	62	25	21	1	3	5	0.015	0.063	
Cîza... ..	639,636	144,500	124	—	131	298	35	—	1	56	0.08	0.383	
Fayûm	601,901	131,200	16	—	18	7	11	—	7	1	0.007	0.031	
Beni Suef	561,23	125,300	6	—	53	102	1	—	2	2	0.029	0.128	
Aswân	305,195	57,700	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	0.002	0.009	
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TOTAL {	1938	6,374,847	1,404,400	423	7	979	614	198	5	268	117	0.03	0.144
	1937	5,694,599	1,245,599	349	27	975	613	181	7	317	92	0.035	0.16
	1936	5,694,599	1,245,599	258	13	909	675	166	4	264	121	0.033	0.149
	1935	5,694,599	1,245,599	159	13	940	943	103	7	247	162	0.036	0.165

CHAPTER XII

Addiction and Trafficking in Egypt

PREVALENCE OF ADDICTION—NATIONALITY OF TRAFFICKERS—TRADES OF NARCOTIC ADDICTS AND PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE TRADE—AGES OF ADDICTS AND PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE TRADE—NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO WERE IN PRISON ON OCTOBER 1, 1938, UNDER LAW ON NARCOTICS—ANALYSIS OF 100 PRISONER ADDICTS—TRADES OF 100 PRISONER ADDICTS—COMBINED TABLE SHOWING PREVIOUS OFFICIAL CONVICTIONS AND NATURE OF DRUGS USED BY 100 PRISONER ADDICTS—AGES OF 100 PRISONER ADDICTS—COMBINED TABLE SHOWING DURATION OF ADDICTION OF 100 PRISONER ADDICTS ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN STATEMENTS—PERCENTAGE OF WAGES SPENT BY 100 PRISONER ADDICTS ON THEIR DRUGS ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN STATEMENTS.—DAILY QUANTITIES OF DRUGS CONSUMED BY 100 PRISONER ADDICTS ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN STATEMENTS.

RECAPITULATION OF ALL THE GOVERNORATES AND PROVINCES

Town	POPULATION		NUMBER OF NARCOTICS ADDICTS								PERCENTAGE		
	Total popula tion	Males of 20-59 years of age	Total number				In prison (out of the total number)				Proportion of total addicts to total population	Proportion of total addicts to male population whose age is 20-59 years	
			Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish			
Governorates... ..	2,322,028	608,100	1,799	4	717	1,736	691	3	135	207	0.183	0.7	
Lower Egypt... ..	7,086,157	1,484,700	457	2	3,231	4,392	148	1	286	323	0.114	0.544	
Upper Egypt... ..	6,374,847	1,404,400	423	7	979	614	198	5	268	117	0.032	0.144	
TOTAL {	1938	15,783,032	3,497,200	2,679	13	4,927	6,742	1,037	9	689	647	0.091	0.411
	1937	14,083,276	3,110,694	2,602	75	4,271	6,524	1,127	10	713	547	0.096	0.433
	1936	14,083,276	3,110,694	2,231	135	3,148	6,075	966	5	638	549	0.082	0.373
	1935	14,083,276	3,110,694	1,927	103	4,424	10,503	719	35	611	1,048	0.12	0.545

Nationalities of Traffickers

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES THE NUMBER OF PERSONS REPORTED TO THE C.N.I.B. AS TRAFFICKING IN NARCOTICS

Nature of dealers		Greek	British	Italian	French	Egyptian	Syrian	Russian	Persian	Chinese	Yugoslavian	American	Yemenian	Belgian	Portuguese	Roumanian	German	Armenian	Turkish	Bulgarian	Polish	Albanian	Palestinian	Swiss	Austrian	TOTAL
Big Dealers ...	1938	12	7	7	13	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80
	1937	37	17	16	4	25	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101
	1936	62	19	15	2	14	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	129
	1935	56	29	42	21	28	—	1	—	6	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	195
Big Intermediaries	1938	3	8	4	4	84	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108
	1937	1	3	—	—	79	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	89
	1936	—	4	4	2	50	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63
	1935	2	1	—	1	20	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
Small Dealers	1938	—	—	—	—	1130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,130
	1937	—	—	—	—	1098	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,098
	1936	—	—	—	—	1357	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,357
	1935	—	—	—	—	1617	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,617
Small Intermediaries	1938	—	—	—	—	158	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	158
	1937	—	—	—	—	334	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	334
	1936	—	—	—	—	375	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	375
	1935	—	—	—	—	278	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	278
TOTAL ...	1938	15	15	11	17	1412	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,476
	1937	38	20	16	4	1536	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1,622
	1936	62	23	19	4	1796	—	—	—	15	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1,924
	1935	58	30	42	22	1943	—	1	—	9	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	2,117

Ages and Professions of Persons in the Trade

TRADES OF NARCOTIC ADDICTS AND PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE TRADE

Trade	Number				
	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Unemployed	264	314	204	246	274
Farmers (Fellaheen) ...	580	559	503	204	249
Coffee-shop Workers ...	280	225	215	195	245
Street Hawkers	252	287	223	205	208
Merchants	111	136	110	101	52
Carters	107	87	61	111	92
Tailors	54	49	44	61	12
Land-owners	58	53	42	46	58
Chauffeurs	34	37	15	39	46
Clerks	10	9	3	5	8
Goldsmiths	6	3	5	7	10
Public Writers	17	14	9	11	10
Musicians	5	6	6	25	6
Students	1	3	—	4	3
Commission Agents ...	3	4	1	6	6
Contractors	3	2	1	6	2
Actors	5	3	2	5	2
Policemen	5	4	2	2	10
Teachers	—	4	—	3	—
Engineers	—	3	—	—	1
Brokers	3	5	2	9	4
Doctors	4	2	—	7	4
Assistant Advocates ...	1	—	2	1	1
Other Trades	1,835	1,463	2,027	1,896	1,916
TOTAL	3,638	3,272	3,477	3,195	3,219

AGES OF ADDICTS AND PERSONS
INVOLVED IN THE TRADE

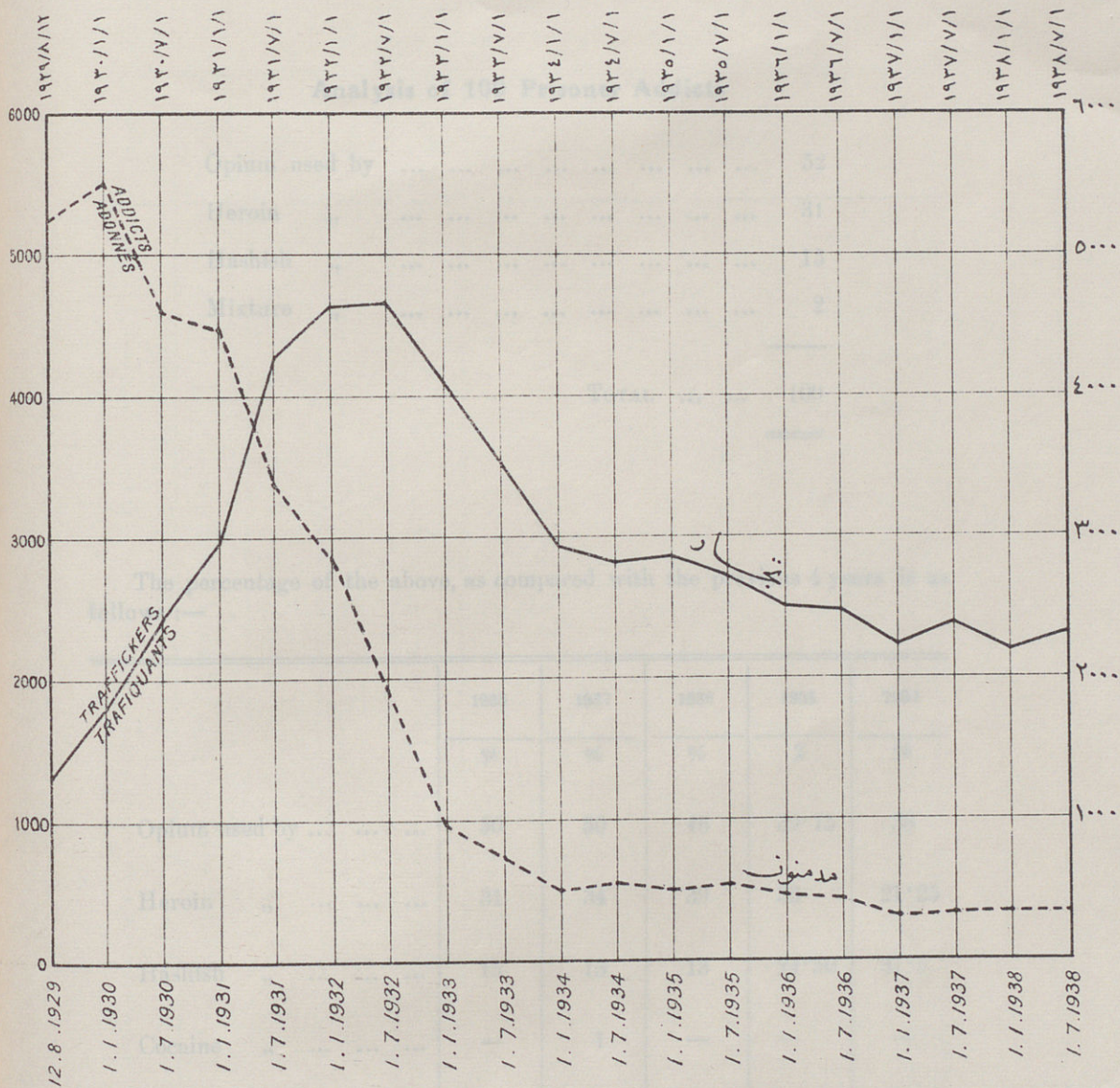
Age Years	Number				
	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
6- 10	9	6	11	5	4
11- 15	29	27	40	30	22
16- 20	343	257	217	249	237
21- 25	538	535	472	598	577
26- 30	785	718	873	787	796
31- 35	548	562	689	624	630
36- 40	486	422	467	347	332
41- 45	351	237	301	222	223
46- 50	208	171	184	123	161
51- 55	67	69	68	57	62
56- 60	74	70	49	38	51
61- 65	35	18	17	10	13
66- 70	14	15	14	9	10
71- 75	5	9	4	7	3
76- 80	4	4	2	—	5
81- 85	3	1	2	—	—
86- 90	—	—	1	—	—
91- 95	—	—	—	—	—
96-100	—	—	1	—	—
Age unknown ...	139	151	65	89	93
TOTAL ...	3,638	3,272	3,477	3,195	3,219

NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO WERE IN PRISON ON OCTOBER 1, 1938
UNDER LAW ON NARCOTICS

PRISONS	TRAFFICKERS			ADDICTS			GENERAL TOTAL
	Persons under investigation	Persons undergoing imprisonment	Total	Persons under investigation	Persons undergoing imprisonment	Total	
Cairo	84	133	217	56	12	68	285
Appeal	14	15	29	—	2	2	31
Alexandria	66	167	233	44	91	135	368
Tanta	5	32	37	7	8	15	52
Zagazig	6	76	82	2	6	8	90
Damanhour	4	14	18	—	4	4	22
Shebin el-Kôm	3	9	12	—	4	4	16
Banha	1	24	25	—	—	—	25
Mansoura	8	48	56	3	14	17	73
Port Said	9	6	15	—	—	—	15
Giza Camp	—	55	55	—	21	21	76
Beni Suef	2	27	29	—	6	6	35
Fayûm	2	5	7	1	—	1	8
Minia	1	24	25	—	2	2	27
Asyût	15	93	108	13	12	25	133
Souhâg	14	30	44	1	5	6	50
Qena	2	34	36	—	5	5	41
Tura Farm... ..	—	1,186	1,186	—	—	—	1,186
Abu-Zaabal Camp	—	68	68	—	17	17	85
Giza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men's Reformatory, Camp (Delta)... ..	—	18	18	—	6	6	24
Juvenile Reformatory, Camp (Marg)	—	35	35	—	4	4	39
Juvenile Reformatory (Giza)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Juvenile Reformatory (Marg)	—	8	8	—	1	1	9
Girls' Reformatory	—	11	11	—	—	—	11
TOTAL ON 1-10-1938	236	2,118	2,354	127	220	347	2,701
„ „ 1- 7-1938	200	2,124	2,324	99	236	335	2,659
„ „ 1- 4-1938	151	2,109	2,260	83	254	337	2,597
„ „ 1- 1-1938	153	2,039	2,192	89	245	334	2,526
„ „ 1-10-1937	161	1,964	2,125	77	251	328	2,453
„ „ 1- 7-1937	151	2,234	2,385	47	287	334	2,719
„ „ 1- 4-1937	168	2,092	2,260	59	307	366	2,626
„ „ 1- 1-1937	132	2,079	2,211	42	269	311	2,522
„ „ 1-10-1936	115	2,177	2,292	44	328	372	2,664
„ „ 1- 7-1936	112	2,366	2,478	51	393	444	2,922
„ „ 1- 4-1936	95	2,349	2,444	49	365	414	2,858
„ „ 1- 1-1936	118	2,387	2,505	96	367	463	2,968
„ „ 1-10-1935	240	2,480	2,720	175	397	572	3,292
„ „ 1- 7-1935	174	2,550	2,724	102	442	544	3,268
„ „ 1- 4-1935	162	2,687	2,849	123	397	520	3,369
„ „ 1- 1-1935	140	2,717	2,857	95	406	501	3,358
„ „ 1-10-1934	212	2,603	2,815	97	341	438	3,253
„ „ 1- 7-1934	148	2,609	2,817	129	427	556	3,373
„ „ 1- 4-1934	122	2,532	2,654	97	261	358	3,012
„ „ 1- 1-1934	203	2,732	2,935	88	407	495	3,430

أرقام السجون

STATISTIQUE DE PRISON. PRISON FIGURES



DATE	TRAFFICKERS TRAFIQUANTS	ADDICTS ADONNÉS
12.8.29	1293	5238
1.1.30	1799	5500
1.7.30	2436	4592
1.1.31	2952	4463
1.7.31	4267	3354
1.1.32	4619	2813
1.7.32	4650	1924
1.1.33	4084	962
1.7.33	3519	748
1.1.34	2935	495
1.7.34	2817	556
1.1.35	2857	501
1.7.35	2724	544
1.1.36	2505	463
1.7.36	2478	444
1.1.37	2211	311
1.7.37	2385	334
1.1.38	2192	334
1.7.38	2324	335

مدمنون تجار التايخ

1929/8/12	1293	5238
1930/1/1	1799	5500
1930/7/1	2436	4592
1931/1/1	2952	4463
1931/7/1	4267	3354
1932/1/1	4619	2813
1932/7/1	4650	1924
1933/1/1	4084	962
1933/7/1	3519	748
1934/1/1	2935	495
1934/7/1	2817	556
1935/1/1	2857	501
1935/7/1	2724	544
1936/1/1	2505	463
1936/7/1	2478	444
1937/1/1	2211	311
1937/7/1	2385	334
1938/1/1	2192	334
1938/7/1	2324	335

مطبعة المساحة والمناجر ١٩٣٩ (٣٩/٣٨)

Analysis of 100 Prisoner Addicts

Opium used by	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Heroin	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Hashish	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Mixture	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
TOTAL								100

The percentage of the above, as compared with the previous 4 years is as follows :—

	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
	%	%	%	%	%
Opium used by	50	50	46	39·75	38
Heroin „	31	34	39	33	21·25
Hashish „	15	13	13	24·50	37·5
Cocaine „	—	1	—	—	—
Morphine „	—	1	1	0·50	0·50
Mixture „	2	1	1	0·75	0·50
Manzoul „	—	—	—	—	2·25

TRADES OF 100 PRISONER ADDICTS

PROFESSION							Opium	Heroin	Hashish	Mixture	Total
Auctioneer	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	1
Butcher	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	—	6
Baker	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Blacksmith	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	—	—	2
Builder	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Boatman	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	1
Carpenter	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1	—	2
Contractor	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	1
Carter	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	2
Cab-driver	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	2
Coffee-shop man	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	—	5
Confectioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	2
Cook	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	1
China seller	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	1
Cultivator	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	—	4
Chauffeur	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Coppersmith	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	1
Employé	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	—	5
Fruit-seller	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	2
Fisherman	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Farmer	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	5	1	17
Farrash	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	2
Fireman	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Hair-dresser	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	1	—	3
Hawker	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Lotter-ticket seller	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	1
Merchant	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	—	6
Medical attendant	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Painter	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	—	—	8
Printer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Poulterer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Porter	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	—	—	3
Siever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Shoe-maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	1	2
Servant	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Tailor	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	1
Tobacconist	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Train-guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Whitewasher	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	—	—	3
Weaver	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	2
TOTAL							52	31	15	2	100

COMBINED TABLE SHOWING PREVIOUS OFFICIAL CONVICTIONS AND NATURE
OF DRUGS USED BY 100 PRISONER ADDICTS

KIND	No Previous Convictions	One Previous Conviction	Two Previous Convictions	Three Previous Convictions	Seven Previous Convictions	TOTAL
Opium	35	13	3	1	—	52
Heroin	12	12	5	1	1	31
Hashish	10	3	1	1	—	15
Mixture	1	—	1	—	—	2
TOTAL	58	28	10	3	1	100

AGES OF 100 PRISONER ADDICTS

KIND	From 16 to 20	From 21 to 25	From 26 to 30	From 31 to 35	From 36 to 40	From 41 to 45	From 46 to 50	From 51 to 55	From 56 to 60	TOTAL
Opium	6	6	11	8	8	3	4	5	1	52
Heroin	1	2	6	14	5	3	—	—	—	31
Hashish	3	2	1	5	1	2	1	—	—	51
Mixture	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
TOTAL	10	10	19	27	15	8	5	5	1	100

COMBINED TABLE SHOWING DURATION OF ADDICTION OF 100 PRISONER ADDICTS ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN STATEMENTS

KIND	Under 1 year	1 year	1½ years	2 years	2½ years	3 years	4 years	4½ years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	12 years	14 years	15 years	17 years	22 years	30 years	TOTAL
Opium ...	9	8	1	7	1	3	3	1	3	4	2	1	—	1	3	—	2	—	1	2	52
Heroin ...	9	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	3	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	—	31
Hashish ...	2	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	15
Mixture ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
TOTAL ...	20	10	2	10	1	6	5	1	5	7	3	6	2	3	5	1	4	4	2	3	100

PERCENTAGE OF WAGES SPENT BY 100 PRISONER ADDICTS ON THEIR DRUGS ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN STATEMENTS

KIND	5 %	10 %	15 %	20 %	25 %	30 %	35 %	40 %	50 %	55 %	65 %	70 %	80 %	85 %	100 %	120 %	147 %	1 0 %	TOTAL
Opium	—	6	6	13	11	5	4	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52
Heroin	—	1	—	1	3	3	3	2	2	1	4	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	31
Hashish	—	4	—	3	1	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Mixture	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
TOTAL	—	11	7	17	15	8	10	7	8	1	5	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	100

It will be noticed that of 100 prisoner addicts 3, i.e. 3 per cent spent on their dopes more than what they earned. These persons completed the cost of their dopes as follows:—

- 1 by committing embezzlement.
- 1 by taking money from his parents and relatives.
- 1 by threatening his parents and thefts.

DAILY QUANTITIES OF DRUGS CONSUMED BY 100 PRISONER ADDICTS ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN STATEMENTS

Kind	$\frac{1}{100}$ Grm.	$\frac{1}{20}$ Grm.	$\frac{1}{10}$ Grm.	$\frac{1}{8}$ Grm.	$\frac{1}{7}$ Grm.	$\frac{1}{6}$ Grm.	$\frac{1}{5}$ Grm.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Grm.	$\frac{1}{3}$ Grm.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Grm.	$\frac{3}{4}$ Grm.	1 Grm.	$1\frac{1}{4}$ Grms.	2 Grms.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ Grms.	3 Grms.	4 Grms.	5 Grms.	Unknown	Total
Opium ...	2	—	1	6	1	1	8	7	3	5	—	—	3	2	—	2	1	—	—	52
Heroin ...	—	1	2	5	1	—	2	5	3	6	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	31
Hashish ...	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	15
Mixture ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
TOTAL	3	1	15	12	2	2	10	13	6	13	1	5	5	3	1	2	4	1	1	100

CHAPTER XIII

Judgments by Native and Consular Courts in Egypt and Expulsions

JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE TRIBUNALS AND STATEMENT OF FINES—TABLE
SHOWING NUMBER AND TRADES OF ACCUSED PERSONS—NUMBER
OF CONVICTIONS, NATURE OF CRIMES AND SENTENCES—JUDG-
MENTS BY COURTS OF FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION—FINES
IMPOSED UNDER NARCOTICS LAW—JUDGMENTS BY CONSULAR
COURTS—JUDGMENTS BY MIXED TRIBUNALS—EXPULSIONS.

JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE TRIBUNALS IN NARCOTIC CASES FROM
DECEMBER 1, 1937, TO NOVEMBER 30 1938, AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

Sentences	Number of Cases				
	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
6 months' imprisonment	4	2	8	13	4
6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 600	269	262	418	373	399
8 months' imprisonment	—	—	1	—	—
8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	9	6	19	8	10
9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	15	22	24	12	7
1 year's imprisonment	22	11	13	13	2
1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	669	707	657	635	734
18 months' imprisonment	2	2	7	2	1
18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500	143	112	116	81	102
2 years' imprisonment	4	5	10	10	2
2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	298	406	329	269	348
2½ years' imprisonment	—	—	3	—	—
2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	31	24	42	31	26
3 years' imprisonment	6	2	—	—	—
3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	140	191	147	142	124
<i>Carried forward</i>	1,612	1,752	1,794	1,589	1,759

JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE TRIBUNALS IN NARCOTIC CASES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1937, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1938, AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS (*contd.*)

Sentences	Number of Cases				
	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
<i>Brought forward</i>	1,612	1,752	1,794	1,589	1,759
3½ years' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 500	—	—	6	—	—
4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000... ..	64	41	34	22	17
4½ years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 600	—	—	—	—	1
5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	15	7	18	28	24
6 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1,200	—	—	1	—	—
7 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 600 to L.E. 1,500	—	2	—	—	—
TOTAL OF PERSONS CONVICTED	1,691	1,802	1,853	1,639	1,801
Filed finally for no crime	347	463	400	358	326
Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs	50	37	44	63	169
Acquitted	504	564	464	428	377
TOTAL	901	1,064	908	849	872
GRAND TOTAL	2,592	2,866	2,761	2,488	2,673

Of the preceding table the following were passed by the Narcotics Courts, Cairo and Alexandria:—

Sentences	Cairo				Alexandria			
	1938	1937	1936	1935	1938	1937	1936	1935
6 months' imprisonment... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to 600 ...	37	34	74	61	89	87	100	122
8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	2	3	7	7	6	—	1	1
9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	8	8	11	9	13	7	1	2
1 year's imprisonment	2	—	—	2	1	2	—	5
1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	169	123	87	132	126	118	153	269
18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500	71	49	58	32	31	17	16	42
2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000 ...	94	123	94	109	106	79	118	116
2½ years' imprisonment and fines vary ing from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500 ...	7	14	29	20	13	1	—	2
3 years' imprisonment	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000 ...	52	84	76	68	40	31	52	36
3½ years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000 ...	25	21	20	11	22	4	2	6
5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000 ...	4	2	—	2	6	—	4	19
Total of persons convicted	471	462	157	453	453	346	447	625
Filed finally for no crime	134	127	141	155	145	153	132	176
Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs	9	4	8	7	12	2	16	16
Acquitted	147	109	115	121	156	129	101	197
TOTAL	290	240	264	283	313	284	249	389
GRAND TOTAL	771	702	721	736	766	630	696	1,01

LIST SHOWING

(1) NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS. (2) TRADES OF ACCUSED PERSONS. (3) NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS.
(4) NATURE OF CRIMES. (5) SENTENCES PASSED AGAINST THE CONVICTED PERSONS.

During the period from December 1, 1937 to November 30, 1938

TRADE	6 months' imprisonment	6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	1 year's imprisonment	1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	18 months' imprisonment	18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 500 to L.E. 200	2 years' imprisonment	2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	3 years' imprisonment	3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	Filed finally for no crime	Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs	ACQUITTED	TOTAL
Plasterer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bulgha-maker	—	1A	—	—	—	2A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Riveter	—	—	—	—	—	1B	—	—	—	1A	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	1B	4
Fitter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	1A	—	—	2
F. rrier	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	—	—	1A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	3
Door-keeper	—	—	—	—	—	2A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1B	3
Butcher-boy	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	—	2
Builder	—	1A	—	—	—	1A	—	1B	—	2A	—	—	—	—	—	1B	—	1A	12
Bootblack	—	2B	—	—	—	2B	—	—	—	1B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
... ..	—	1B	—	—	—	2A	—	1A	—	3A	—	—	1A	—	—	1A	—	2A	13
... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1B	—	—	22
Sailor	—	1A	—	—	—	5A	—	—	—	4A	—	—	1A	—	—	3A	1A	1A	22
... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1B	—	—	—	—	—	—	2B	—	—	3B	—	—	24
Grocer	—	2A	—	—	—	6A	—	1A	—	1A	1A	—	—	—	—	1A	1A	7A	24
... ..	—	—	—	—	—	2B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2B	24
Hawker	1A	13A	1A	2A	2A	29A	—	9A	1A	13A	2A	—	8A	2B	1A	22A	3A	18A	191
... ..	—	8B	—	—	—	15B	—	5B	—	6B	—	—	6B	—	—	13B	—	11B	1
Medical attendant... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	—	1
Tailor	—	3A	—	2A	1A	7A	—	1A	—	3A	1A	—	3A	3A	1A	5A	1A	5A	42
... ..	—	2B	—	—	—	3B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1B	—	42
Merchant	—	4A	—	—	—	14A	—	2A	—	11A	1A	—	3A	—	1B	6A	1A	15A	88
... ..	—	2B	—	—	—	12B	—	2A	—	6B	—	—	1B	3A	—	2B	—	4B	6
Gardener	—	—	—	—	—	2A	—	2A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	1A	6
... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Waiter	—	—	—	—	—	3A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2A	—	—	—	1B	6
Camel-driver	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	—	—	1A	—	—	1A	—	—	—	—	—	3
Butcher	—	6A	1B	—	1A	8A	—	2A	—	6A	1A	—	2A	1A	—	3A	—	5A	53
... ..	—	2B	—	—	—	6B	—	—	—	3B	—	—	—	—	—	3B	—	3B	53
Shoe-maker	—	5A	—	—	—	5A	—	3A	—	3A	—	—	5A	3A	—	2A	1A	3A	39
... ..	—	2B	—	—	—	2B	—	—	—	1B	—	—	3B	1B	—	—	—	—	2
Mat-maker	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	—	—	1A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Peas seller	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1B	—	—	1A	—	—	2
Collector	—	1A	—	—	—	3A	—	1A	—	2A	—	—	1A	—	—	3A	—	2A	21
... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3B	—	2B	—	—	—	—	—	2B	—	1B	21

LIST

(1) NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS. (2) TRADES OF
(4) NATURE OF CRIMES. (5) SENTENCES

During the Period from

TRADES	6 months' imprisonment	6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	1 year's imprisonment	1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	18 months' imprisonment	18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500
Blacksmith	—	2A	—	1A	—	3A	—	2A
Barber	—	2A	—	1A	—	8A	—	1A
Silk-maker	—	—	—	—	—	4B	—	1B
Servant	—	—	—	—	—	3A	—	—
Haberdasher	—	1B	—	—	—	1B	—	1B
Watchman	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	—
Bar-keeper	—	—	—	—	—	3B	—	—
Timber-dealer	—	—	—	—	—	4A	—	1B
Baker	—	3A	—	—	—	9A	—	3A
Vegetable-seller	—	2B	—	—	—	4B	—	1B
Unemployed	—	2A	—	—	—	9A	—	3A
Tobacconist	—	1B	—	—	—	7B	—	2B
Doctor	—	9A	1A	1A	1A	49A	—	8A
Auctioneer	—	4B	—	—	—	20B	—	6B
Oil-seller... ..	—	1A	—	—	—	3A	—	—
Watch-maker... ..	—	1B	—	—	—	2B	—	—
Water-carrier... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Driver	—	3A	—	—	—	2A	—	—
Tinsmith... ..	—	1A	—	—	—	2A	—	—
Fisherman	—	2A	—	—	—	4A	—	—
Moulderer	—	1B	—	—	—	2B	—	—
Saddler	—	1A	—	—	—	3A	—	—
Groom	—	2A	—	—	—	1B	—	—

SHOWING

ACCUSED PERSONS. (3) NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS,
PASSED AGAINST THE CONVICTED PERSONS

December 1, 1937 to November 30, 1938 (ontd.)

2 years' imprisonment	2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	3 years' imprisonment	3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	Filed finally for no crime	Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs	Acquitted	TOTAL
—	1B	—	—	—	1B	—	6A	—	3A	27
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2B	—	2B	36
—	3A	2A	—	1A	—	—	3A	—	4A	6
—	—	—	—	2A	—	—	3B	—	2B	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	—	10
—	1A	—	—	—	—	—	2A	—	2A	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	5A	1
—	1A	—	—	1A	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	2B	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	48
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56
—	3A	2A	—	—	1A	1B	4A	2A	3A	252
—	2B	—	—	—	2B	—	3B	—	3B	21
—	4A	1A	—	3B	1A	—	5A	1A	6A	5
—	3B	—	—	—	3B	—	2B	—	3B	3
—	16A	3A	—	6A	2A	2A	13A	5A	45A	21
—	10B	—	—	5B	—	—	9B	—	37B	5
—	2A	—	—	1A	3A	—	2A	1A	2A	3
—	3B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
—	3A	—	—	—	—	—	—	1B	1A	3
—	1A	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	1A	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
—	—	—	—	1A	1A	—	—	—	—	19
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
—	2A	—	—	2A	—	—	6A	—	3A	21
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2B	—	1B	40
—	2A	—	—	2A	—	—	3A	6A	8A	6
—	4B	—	—	—	—	—	3B	—	4B	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1B	—	1A	8
—	2A	—	—	—	—	1A	1B	—	1B	—
—	1A	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	2B	—

LIST

(1) NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS. (2) TRADES OF
(4) NATURE OF CRIMES. (5) SENTENCES

During the Period from

SHOWING

ACCUSED PERSONS. (3) NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS.
PASSED AGAINST THE CONVICTED PERSONS.

December 1, 1937 to November 30, 1938 (contd.)

TRADES	6 months' imprisonment	3 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	4 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	1 year's imprisonment	1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	18 months' imprisonment	18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500	2 years' imprisonment	2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	3 years' imprisonment	3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	Filed finally for no crime	Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs	ACQUITTED	TOTAL
Broker	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	—	—	—	1A	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	3
Sheikh Hara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2B	1
Syrup-seller	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1B	—	—	2
Beggar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	2
Chief Night-Guardman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Porter	—	3A	—	—	—	5A	—	1B	—	2B	—	—	1A	—	—	3A	1B	3A	29
	—	2B	—	—	—	3B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1B	—	3B	
Labourer... ..	—	8A	1A	1A	—	19A	—	8A	—	8A	2A	—	4A	2A	1A	17A	2A	13A	144
	—	4B	—	—	—	11B	—	3B	—	6B	2B	—	3B	2B	—	13B	—	12A	
Landlord... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2A	4
Dyer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	—	—	—	1
Goldsmith	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	—	—	3A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	5
Brick-maker	—	—	—	—	1A	—	—	—	—	1A	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	—	3
Student	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	1
Tarbush-maker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Miller	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	—	2A	3
Cook	—	1A	—	—	1A	3A	—	2A	—	—	—	—	1A	—	—	3A	1A	1A	13
Soldier	—	—	—	—	—	2A	—	—	—	1A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	4
Spices-dealer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2A	—	—	1A	1A	—	—	—	1A	5
Bicycle-dealer	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	1B	—	1A	—	—	—	—	—	2A	—	—	5
Stoker	—	—	—	—	—	2A	—	2A	—	—	—	—	2A	—	1A	6A	—	—	13
Carter	—	4A	—	1A	1A	9A	—	3A	—	6A	1A	—	2A	1B	—	4A	1B	6A	63
	—	3B	—	—	—	6B	—	2B	—	3B	—	—	2B	—	—	3B	—	4B	
Shepherd	—	1A	—	—	—	1A	—	1A	—	1A	—	—	1A	—	—	4A	1A	1A	11
Potmaker	—	—	—	1A	—	1A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	3
Quran reciter... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1B	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	1B	—	2A	5
Coalman	—	1A	—	—	—	9A	—	1A	—	1A	—	—	1A	—	—	1A	1A	1B	15
Pastrycook	—	—	—	—	—	2A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	—	—	3
Poultry... ..	—	1A	—	—	—	2A	—	—	—	2A	—	—	1A	—	—	1A	—	2A	9
Farrash	—	2A	—	—	—	3A	—	—	—	2A	—	—	1A	1A	—	2A	—	5A	16
Farmer	2A	37A	1A	1A	8A	113A	—	6A	—	22A	2A	3A	9A	5A	2A	26A	4A	68A	536
	—	29B	—	—	3B	57B	—	4B	—	17B	1B	—	3B	2B	—	18B	1B	36B	
	—	2C	—	—	—	18C	—	1C	—	3C	—	—	—	—	—	6C	—	26C	

LIST SHOWING

(1) NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS. (2) TRADES OF ACCUSED PERSONS. (3) NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS,
(4) NATURE OF CRIMES. (5) SENTENCES PASSED AGAINST THE CONVICTED PERSONS.

During the Period from December 1, 1937 to November 30, 1938 (contd.)

TRADES	6 months' imprisonment	6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	1 year's imprisonment	1 year's imprisonment and fine varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	18 months' imprisonment	18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500	2 years' imprisonment	2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	3 years' imprisonment	3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	Filed finally for no crime	Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs	ACQUITTED	TOTAL
Fruit-seller	{ —	3A	—	1A	—	6A	—	6A	—	3A	1A	—	3A	2A	1B	4A	1A	2A	{ 57
Glazier	—	2B	—	—	—	5B	—	2B	—	3B	—	—	2B	2B	—	3B	—	3B	{
Donkey hair-clipper	—	2A	—	—	—	2A	—	—	—	2A	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	3
Commissioner... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	—	—	—	1B	—	—	2
Coffee-man	{ 1A	23A	2A	1B	2A	19A	2A	8A	3A	22A	1A	2A	12A	2A	2A	21A	3A	19A	{ 222
Chemist	—	12B	—	—	—	11B	—	6B	—	12A	2B	—	8B	4B	—	13B	1B	8B	{
Street-sweeper	—	1A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	1
Electrician	—	—	—	—	—	1B	—	2B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meat-roaster	—	—	—	—	—	2A	—	—	—	1A	—	—	—	—	—	2A	—	—	4
Ticket-collector	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2A	5
Clerk	{ —	4A	—	—	—	5A	—	1A	—	1A	1A	—	1A	1A	—	2A	—	5A	{ 26
Milk-seller	{ —	2B	—	—	—	2B	—	—	—	2A	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	1B	{
Musician	{ —	1A	—	—	—	2A	—	3A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	12
Bootblack	{ —	1B	—	—	—	1B	—	—	—	4A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	{ 6
Upholsterer	—	3A	—	—	—	2A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	4
Prostitute	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	1A	—	—	—	—	1A	—	—	1A	1A	1A	6
Boatman	—	1A	—	—	—	1B	—	—	—	2A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1B	3
Mechanic... ..	{ —	2A	—	—	—	3A	—	—	—	1A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5A	{ 17
Printer	—	—	—	—	—	2B	—	—	—	1B	—	—	—	—	—	1B	—	1B	{
Actor	—	2B	—	—	1B	1A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2A	—	—	6
Ironer	—	—	—	—	—	3A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Floor-maker	—	1A	—	—	—	2A	—	—	—	3A	—	—	—	2B	—	—	—	1A	9
Singer	—	—	—	—	—	2A	—	1A	—	—	—	—	1A	—	—	1A	—	—	4
Marble-dealer... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Contractor	—	1A	—	—	—	1A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1B	3
Translator	—	—	—	—	—	1B	—	2A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2A	4
Whitewasher	{ —	2A	1A	1A	—	5A	—	3A	—	3A	—	—	3A	2A	—	5A	—	2A	{ 38
Stone-dresser... ..	—	—	—	—	—	3B	—	—	—	1B	—	—	—	—	—	3B	—	5B	{
Copperman	—	1A	—	—	—	1A	—	—	—	1A	—	—	3A	1A	—	1A	—	—	1
																			8

LIST SHOWING

(1) NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS. (2) TRADES OF ACCUSED PERSONS. (3) NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS.
(4) NATURE OF CRIMES. (5) SENTENCES PASSED AGAINST THE CONVICTED PERSONS

During the period from December 1, 1937 to November 30, 1938 (contd.).

TRADE	6 months' imprisonment	6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	1 year's imprisonment	1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	18 months' imprisonment	18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500	2 years' imprisonment	2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	3 years' imprisonment	3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	Filed finally for no crime	Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs	ACQUITTED	TOTAL
Painter	—	1A	—	—	—	3A	—	3A	—	3A	1A	1A	—	1A	—	6A	1A	2A	33
	—	—	—	—	—	3B	—	—	—	1B	—	—	—	—	—	4B	—	3B	
Carpenter	—	3A	1A	—	—	8A	—	1A	—	4A	—	—	2A	2A	—	6A	2A	9A	60
	—	3B	—	—	—	6B	—	1B	—	2B	—	—	2B	—	—	3B	—	5B	
TOTAL	4	269	9	15	22	669	2	143	4	298	31	6	140	64	15	347	50	504	2,592

A=Possession of narcotic drugs. B=Traffickers. C=Cultivation.

	1933	1937	1938	1935
Number of accused persons :—				
Accused of possession	1,724	2,177	2,010	1,627
„ „ trafficking	812	632	751	796
„ „ cultivation	56	57	—	—
TOTAL	2,592	2,866	2,761	2,488

	1933	1937	1938	1935
Number of convictions :—				
Possession of narcotic drugs	1,141	1,386	1,315	1,119
Traffickers	526	391	538	488
Cultivation	21	25	—	—
TOTAL	1,691	1,802	1,853	1,639

LIST SHOWING

- (1) Number of Accused Persons.
- (2) Trades of Accused Persons.
- (3) Number of Convictions.
- (4) Number of Crimes.
- (5) Sentences passed against the Convicted Persons.

JUDGMENTS BY COURTS OF FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION IN NARCOTIC CASES
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1937 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1938, AS COMPARED WITH
PREVIOUS YEARS :

Sentences	Number of Cases				
	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 600 ...	3	2	—	—	—
1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 50 to L.E. 200... ..	18	18	—	2	7
18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 100 to L.E. 200... ..	2	9	—	—	1
2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 100 to L.E. 400... ..	15	14	5	6	17
3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 600... ..	20	3	2	15	34
4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 400 to L.E. 500... ..	2	—	—	1	1
4½ years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 600	—	—	—	—	1
5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 500 to L.E. 1,000 ...	—	—	—	—	6
TOTAL	60	46	7	24	67
ACQUITTED	4	6	2	5	6
GRAND TOTAL	64	52	9	29	73

LIST SHOWING

(1) NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS. (2) TRADES OF ACCUSED PERSONS. (3) NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS. (4) NATURE OF CRIMES
(5) SENTENCES PASSED AGAINST THE CONVICTED PERSONS BY THE FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION TRIBUNALS

during the period from December 1, 1937 to November 0, 1938

TRADES	6 months' imprisonment	6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 600	8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	1 year's imprisonment	1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	18 months' imprisonment	18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500	2 years' imprisonment	2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500	3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	Filed finally for no crime	Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs	ACQUITTED	TOTAL
Sailor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Builder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hawker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	1
Merchant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Camel-driver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 A	—	—	—	—	—	6
Blacksmith	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Wood collector	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	1
Barber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	1
Vegetable-seller	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fisherman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	1 A	3
Labourer	—	1 A	—	—	—	14 A	—	1 A	—	2 A	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	1 A	20
Cook	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Soldier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	3
Farmer	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	—	1 A	—	4 A	—	8 A	1 A	—	—	—	—	16
Coffee-man	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ticket-collector	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Shepherd	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	1
Carpenter	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	2
TOTAL	—	3	—	—	—	18	—	2	—	15	—	20	2	—	—	—	4	64

N.B.—(A) Possession of narcotic drugs.

Number of accused persons is as follows :—

1938	1937	1936	1935
64	52	9	29

From the preceding list it will be seen that the Summary Native and Frontiers Courts have dealt with the following number of persons :—

Years	Persons convicted	Persons acquitted	Juveniles convicted	TOTAL
1938	1,751	905	—	2,656
1937	1,848	1,070	—	2,918
1936	1,860	910	—	2,770
1935	1,663	854	—	2,517
1934	1,868	878	—	2,746

The total number of persons dealt with by the Courts of Appeal or whose summary sentences were not appealed against, was as follows :—

Years	Persons convicted	Persons acquitted	TOTAL
1938	2,073	388	2,461
1937	2,018	518	2,537
1936	2,202	394	2,596
1935	2,481	422	2,903
1934	2,360	497	2,857

Fines imposed under Narcotics Law :—

During the period under review, the sentences of fines passed by the Native Tribunals and the other empowered authorities under the Law on Narcotics and other Regulations as compared with the previous four years, have been as follows :—

Authority	Fines imposed				
	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Native Tribunals	490,290	464,360	502,530	533,550	498,880
Customs Commissions	162	392	193	554	7,244
Frontiers Administration	—	7,210	900	3,450	11,900
TOTAL	490,452	471,962	503,623	537,554	518,024

JUDGMENTS PASSED BY THE CONSULAR COURTS FROM DECEMBER 1, 1937

CONSULATE	Number of cases	Cases where fines of 790 mills. to L.E. 40 (without imprisonment) were inflicted	Sentences of under 1 month's imprisonment	Cases where fines of 320 mills. were inflicted with imprisonment of under one month	Sentences of 1 to 6 months' imprisonment	Cases where fines of 260 mills. to L.E. 120 were inflicted with one to 6 months' imprisonment	Sentences of over 6 to 12 months' imprisonment	Cases where fines of 260 mills. to L.E. 146-250 mills. were inflicted with over 6 to 12 months' imprisonment	Sentences of over 1 to 2 years' imprisonment
British	1938 — 1937 12 1936 4 1935 8 1934 1	— — — — —	— 4 — — —	— — — — —	— 7 3 6 —	— — — 2 ⁽²⁾ —	— 1 1 1 1	— — 1 ⁽⁴⁾ 1 ⁽³⁾ 1 ⁽¹⁾	— — — 1 —
French	1938 — 1937 10 1936 10 1935 5 1934 9	— — — — —	— 1 — — —	— — — — —	— 4 7 4 8	— 2 ⁽⁵⁾ — — —	— 3 1 1 1	— — — — —	— — 2 — —
German	1938 — 1937 — 1936 — 1935 2 1934 2	— — — — 1 ⁽⁶⁾	— — — — —	— — — — —	— — — 1 1	— — — — —	— — — 1 —	— — — — —	— — — — —
Greek	1938 1 1937 35 1936 32 1935 22 1934 20	— — — — —	— — — — —	— — — — —	— 2 17 10 7	— 1 ⁽⁸⁾ 11 ⁽¹⁶⁾ 16 ⁽¹³⁾ 10 ⁽¹⁰⁾ 6 ⁽⁹⁾	— — 1 4 5 9	— — 2 ⁽¹⁴⁾ 4 ⁽¹¹⁾ 4 ⁽¹¹⁾ 8 ⁽⁷⁾	— — 10 6 4
Italian	1938 — 1937 9 1936 10 1935 16 1934 20	— — — — —	— — — — —	— — — — —	— 4 1 1 —	— — 1 ⁽²³⁾ 1 ⁽¹⁹⁾ —	— — 7 5 14	— 4 ⁽²⁶⁾ 7 ⁽¹⁹⁾ 5 ⁽²⁰⁾ 14 ⁽¹⁷⁾	— — 1 8 6
Roumanian	1938 — 1937 — 1936 — 1935 — 1934 1	— — — — —	— — — — —	— — — — 1 ⁽²⁸⁾	— — — — —	— — — — —	— — — — —	— — — — —	— — — — —

TO NOVEMBER 30, 1938, AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

REMARKS									
L.E. 140-250 mills. were inflicted with over 1 year to 2 years' imprisonment		Sentences of over 2 years to 4 years' imprisonment		Cases where fines of L.E. 2-600 mills. to L.E. 21-200 mills. were inflicted with over 2 to 4 years' imprisonment					
						</			

Unfortunately the figure of fines inflicted by the Courts gives a fictitious impression as not more than 1 per cent of fines inflicted is ever collected.

This is due to the fact that under the Narcotic Law the Court, if it finds an accused guilty, is compelled to give sentence of fine as well as of imprisonment. In most cases the person convicted is quite unable to pay the fine and opts for a further 3 months' imprisonment, which is the maximum that can be enforced in lieu of fine.

JUDGMENTS PASSED BY THE MIXED TRIBUNALS FROM DECEMBER 1, 1937 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1938

Nationalities	Number of cases	Sentences where 6 months' imprisonment were inflicted with fines of L.E. 30	Sentences where 1 year's imprisonment were inflicted with fines of L.E. 15 to L.E. 200	Sentences where 1 1/2 years' imprisonment were inflicted with fines of L.E. 200	Sentences where 2 years' imprisonment were inflicted with fines of L.E. 15 to L.E. 500	Sentences of confining to young girls reformatory
British	9	1	8	—	—	—
French	15	4	7	2	2	—
Greeks	7	—	5	1	1	—
Italians	13	1	7	1	3	1
Portuguese	1	—	1	—	—	—

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER AND NATIONALITY OF PERSONS WHOSE EXPULSION
AS COMPARED WITH

NATIONALITIES	CAIRO		ALEX-ANDRIA		PORT SAID		SUEZ		GHARBIA		SHARQIA	
	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved
British...	—	—	3	3	2	1	3	1	—	—	—	—
French...	—	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greek...	1	1 ⁽¹⁾	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italian...	—	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syrian...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	3	3	21	18	4	3	3	1	—	—	—	—
Total shown in 1937 Report...	10	3	15	5	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
" " 1936 "	5	2	11	5	8	8	1	1	1	1	—	—
" " 1935 "	5	6	45	19	5	3	1	1	2	1	—	—
" " 1934 "	4	3	25	15	11	11	3	3	1	1	—	—
" " 1933 "	8	6	27	20	3	3	3	3	1	1	—	—
" " 1932 "	24	17	69	64	4	5	—	—	10	7	1	1
" " 1931 "	15	9	37	36	10	8	—	—	24	14	2	2

(1) In addition three persons were prevented from return to Egypt.

In addition to the above the undermentioned traffickers, though their expulsion has not been applied for, were placed on the black list and therefore not allowed to return to Egypt.

	AMERICAN	ARMENIAN	BRITISH	CHINESE	FRENCH	GERMAN	GREEK	ITALIAN
Shown in 1938 Report ...	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
" " 1937 "	1	—	2	—	—	—	4	1
" " 1936 "	—	—	—	—	3	2	8	2
" " 1935 "	—	—	3	—	1	—	3 ⁽¹⁾	3
" " 1934 "	—	1	—	—	—	1	9 ⁽¹⁾	7
" " 1933 "	—	—	—	—	4	—	5	7
" " 1932 "	—	1	2	—	—	—	9	3
" " 1931 "	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	6

(4) Includes 1 local subject.

HAS BEEN APPLIED FOR FROM DECEMBER 1, 1937 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1938,
PREVIOUS YEARS

DAKAHLIA		MENUFIA		BEHEIRA		MINIA		ASSIUT		TOTAL	
Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	32	25
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	10
2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	18
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	59	31
1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	46	34
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	33
1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	111	97
5	6	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	95	75

been applied for, were placed on the black list and therefore not allowed to return to Egypt.

LEBANESE	PALESTINIAN	POLISH	PORTUGUESE	ROMANIAN	SYRIAN	TRANSJORDANIAN	TURKISH	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
1	8	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	17
1	1	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	10
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	26
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	19
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	20
—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	16
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—

**STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER AND NATIONALITY
OF PERSONS WHOSE EXPULSION HAS BEEN
APPLIED FOR FROM DECEMBER 1, 1937 TO NO-
VEMBER 30, 1938, AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS
YEARS.**

1937		1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968		1969		1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		2041		2042		2043		2044		2045		2046		2047		2048		2049		2050		2051		2052		2053		2054		2055		2056		2057		2058		2059		2060		2061		2062		2063		2064		2065		2066		2067		2068		2069		2070		2071		2072		2073		2074		2075		2076		2077		2078		2079		2080		2081		2082		2083		2084		2085		2086		2087		2088		2089		2090		2091		2092		2093		2094		2095		2096		2097		2098		2099		2100		2101		2102		2103		2104		2105		2106		2107		2108		2109		2110		2111		2112		2113		2114		2115		2116		2117		2118		2119		2120		2121		2122		2123		2124		2125		2126		2127		2128		2129		2130		2131		2132		2133		2134		2135		2136		2137		2138		2139		2140		2141		2142		2143		2144		2145		2146		2147		2148		2149		2150		2151		2152		2153		2154		2155		2156		2157		2158		2159		2160		2161		2162		2163		2164		2165		2166		2167		2168		2169		2170		2171		2172		2173		2174		2175		2176		2177		2178		2179		2180		2181		2182		2183		2184		2185		2186		2187		2188		2189		2190		2191		2192		2193		2194		2195		2196		2197		2198		2199		2200		2201		2202		2203		2204		2205		2206		2207		2208		2209		2210		2211		2212		2213		2214		2215		2216		2217		2218		2219		2220		2221		2222		2223		2224		2225		2226		2227		2228		2229		2230		2231		2232		2233		2234		2235		2236		2237		2238		2239		2240		2241		2242		2243		2244		2245		2246		2247		2248		2249		2250		2251		2252		2253		2254		2255		2256		2257		2258		2259		2260		2261		2262		2263		2264		2265		2266		2267		2268		2269		2270		2271		2272		2273		2274		2275		2276		2277		2278		2279		2280		2281		2282		2283		2284		2285		2286		2287		2288		2289		2290		2291		2292		2293		2294		2295		2296		2297		2298		2299		2300		2301		2302		2303		2304		2305		2306		2307		2308		2309		2310		2311		2312		2313		2314		2315		2316		2317		2318		2319		2320		2321		2322		2323		2324		2325		2326		2327		2328		2329		2330		2331		2332		2333		2334		2335		2336		2337		2338		2339		2340		2341		2342		2343		2344		2345		2346		2347		2348		2349		2350		2351		2352		2353		2354		2355		2356		2357		2358		2359		2360		2361		2362		2363		2364		2365		2366		2367		2368		2369		2370		2371		2372		2373		2374		2375		2376		2377		2378		2379		2380		2381		2382		2383		2384		2385		2386		2387		2388		2389		2390		2391		2392		2393		2394		2395		2396		2397		2398		2399		2400		2401		2402		2403		2404		2405		2406		2407		2408		2409		2410		2411		2412		2413		2414		2415		2416		2417		2418		2419		2420		2421		2422		2423		2424		2425		2426		2427		2428		2429		2430		2431		2432		2433		2434		2435		2436		2437		2438		2439		2440		2441		2442		2443		2444		2445		2446		2447		2448		2449		2450		2451		2452		2453		2454		2455		2456		2457		2458		2459		2460		2461		2462		2463		2464		2465		2466		2467		2468		2469		2470		2471		2472		2473		2474		2475		2476		2477		2478		2479		2480		2481		2482		2483		2484		2485		2486		2487		2488		2489		2490		2491		2492		2493		2494		2495		2496		2497		2498		2499		2500		2501		2502		2503		2504		2505		2506		2507		2508		2509		2510		2511		2512		2513		2514		2515		2516		2517		2518		2519		2520		2521		2522		2523		2524		2525		2526		2527		2528		2529		2530		2531		2532		2533		2534		2535		2536		2537		2538		2539		2540		2541		2542		2543		2544		2545		2546		2547		2548		2549		2550		2551		2552		2553		2554		2555		2556		2557		2558		2559		2560		2561		2562		2563		2564		2565		2566		2567		2568		2569		2570		2571		2572		2573		2574		2575		2576		2577		2578		2579		2580		2581		2582		2583		2584		2585		2586		2587		2588		2589		2590		2591		2592		2593		2594		2595		2596		2597		2598		2599		2600		2601		2602		2603		2604		2605		2606		2607		2608		2609		2610		2611		2612		2613		2614		2615		2616		2617		2618		2619		2620		2621		2622		2623		2624		2625		2626		2627		2628		2629		2630		2631		2632		2633		2634		2635		2636		2637		2638		2639		2640		2641		2642		2643		2644		2645		2646		2647		2648		2649		2650		2651		2652		2653		2654		2655		2656		2657		2658		2659		2660		2661		2662		2663		2664		2665		2666		2667		2668		2669		2670		2671		2672		2673		2674		2675		2676		2677		2678		2679		2680		2681		2682		2683		2684		2685		2686		2687		2688		2689		2690		2691		2692		2693		2694		2695		2696		2697		2698		2699		2700		2701		2702		2703		2704		2705		2706		2707		2708		2709		2710		2711		2712		2713		2714		2715		2716		2717		2718		2719		2720		2721		2722		2723		2724		2725		2726		2727		2728		2729		2730		2731		2732		2733		2734		2735		2736		2737		2738		2739		2740		2741		2742		2743		2744		2745		2746		2747		2748		2749		2750		2751		2752		2753		2754		2755		2756		2757		2758		2759		2760		2761		2762		2763		2764		2765		2766		2767		2768		2769		27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CHAPTER XIV

Social Effects of Addiction

DIVORCE THROUGH ADDICTION TO AND TRAFFICKING IN DRUGS— DEATHS REPORTED AS CAUSED BY DRUGS

DIVORCE THROUGH ADDICTION TO AND TRAFFICKING IN DRUGS

During the period under review no judgment of divorce directly connected with the Drugs Traffic has been given by the Mohammedan Law Courts. In the previous four years such judgments of divorce were as follows:—

	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Cases of husbands becoming insolvent through addiction	—	2	—	1	23
Cases of husbands being imprisoned on account of addiction, thus justifying sentence of divorce	—	—	2	1	2
Cases of husbands being imprisoned for trafficking	—	—	—	1	7
TOTAL	—	2	2	3	32

It is of interest to note that 246 judgments of divorce were passed by the Courts in 1930 for drug taking and drug trafficking.

DEATHS REPORTED FROM PLACES WHERE HEALTH OFFICES EXIST, AS CAUSED BY DRUGS

Materials	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Hashish	—	—	—	—	—
Datura	—	2	1	—	2
Opium	—	1	1	2	1
Morphine	—	—	—	1	—
Cocaine and heroin... ..	1	—	1	1	—
Manzoul	—	—	—	—	—
Other drugs	—	6	6	11	1
TOTAL	1	9	6	15	4

GENERAL REMARK.—This statement does not pretend to show the entire number of deaths caused by drugs throughout the country. It is probable that other such deaths have occurred but have not been reported as having been caused by drugs.

LOCAL

Year	TRAFFICKERS										ADD				
	Imprisoned					Released					Imprisoned				
	Without antecedents	With antecedents				With antecedents					Without antecedents	With antecedents			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4
1938...	567	51	13	2	—	441	38	2	—	—	1,375	84	12	1	—
1937...	439	37	5	3	—	624	41	—	1	—	1,103	60	6	2	1
1936...	420	33	1	—	—	344	24	—	—	—	1,206	56	3	—	1
1935...	424	65	2	1	—	173	5	1	—	—	833	48	4	2	—
1934...	773	45	6	3	2	1,057	67	19	7	3	885	29	4	3	1
1933...	805	38	11	6	—	593	58	17	7	4	1,016	26	7	—	1
1932...	1,442	66	21	8	2	2,234	68	18	2	6	1,520	56	5	1	2
1931...	2,727	101	28	10	6	2,342	57	13	5	2	2,258	62	10	3	2
1930...	2,434	62	14	9	7	1,644	35	12	3	1	2,798	49	21	2	3
1929...	2,175	42	12	3	—	442	8	1	1	—	3,230	47	10	4	—
TOTAL	12,266	540	113	45	17	9,894	401	83	26	16	16,224	517	82	18	11

The total number of persons imprisoned in 1938 as shown in this list is 2,230. 32 other cases are not included as the sentences concerning them were given in default.
The total number of persons imprisoned since the formation of the Bureau, i.e. in 9 years is 31,035.

SUBJECTS

ICTS	TRAFFICKERS AND ADDICTS														
	Released					Imprisoned					Released				
	With antecedents					Without antecedents	With antecedents				With antecedents				
	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5
1,332	56	3	1	1	—	2	82	33	7	1	1	67	11	1	—
1,177	41	3	1	—	—	3	71	24	2	—	2	155	16	2	1
712	27	3	—	—	—	3	60	14	2	1	2	31	5	—	—
269	11	1	—	—	—	1	85	9	—	—	1	5	2	—	—
834	33	2	2	1	—	13	19	7	4	—	18	22	4	2	—
1,170	49	7	3	—	—	20	16	2	—	—	27	36	5	—	1
1,968	46	8	1	1	—	26	29	10	2	3	28	30	5	2	4
2,475	54	12	3	1	—	177	49	5	2	2	44	15	3	2	4
2,742	39	15	3	3	—	253	26	2	3	4	73	10	3	2	1
1,713	20	4	—	—	—	161	14	7	3	3	23	1	2	1	—
14,392	376	58	14	7	—	659	451	113	25	14	219	372	56	12	11

CHAPTER XV

Recidivism

STATISTICS AND CONTROL

The following statement shows the number of:—

(a) Traffickers and addicts convicted and imprisoned during the years 1929 to 1938.

(b) Their antecedents.

(c) Traffickers and addicts released from prison during the same years.

(d) Their antecedents.

(e) Foreign subjects convicted and released with their nationalities and antecedents during the years 1929–1938. They are all traffickers on a large scale.

FOREIGN SUBJECTS, 1929-1938

NATIONALITY	Residents in Egypt accord- ing to 1927 census	years	IMPRISONED				FINES ONLY				RELEASED					
			Without ante- cedents	With antecedents				Without antecedents	With antecedents				With antecedents			
				1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
British... ..	34,169	1938	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	
		1937	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	—		
		1936	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—		
		1929-1935	86	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	3	—	—		
French... ..	24,332	1938	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—		
		1937	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—		
		1936	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—		
		1929-1935	96	2	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	96	2	1	—	
German	1,416	1938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		1937	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		1936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	
		1929-1935	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	
Greek	76,264	1938	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	23	5	1	—		
		1937	31	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	2	—	—		
		1936	28	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	16	1	11	2		
		1929-1935	299	45	12	2	—	1	—	—	—	285	40	—	—	
Italian	52,462	1938	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—		
		1937	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—		
		1936	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—		
		1929-1935	155	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	140	4	—	—	
Portuguese	170	1938	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		1938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		1937	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Roumanian	1,168	1936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		1929-1935	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—		
		1938	36	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	36	7	1	—		
TOTAL	189,981	1937	60	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	55	3	1	—		
		1936	49	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	43	2	—	—		
		1929-1935	615	56	1	2	—	7	1	—	—	611	49	12	2	
GRAND TOTAL	189,981	1929-1938	790	75	16	2	—	7	1	—	—	745	61	14	2	

From the preceding statement it appears that:—

A.—*Traffickers*:—

(1) The total number of traffickers of all nationalities convicted and imprisoned during the last nine years was 13,804:

12,996 of these were without antecedents for trafficking.

615 with one antecedent.

129 „ two antecedents.

47 „ three „

17 „ four „

(2) The total number of traffickers of all nationalities released from prison was 11,242:

10,639 of them with one antecedent.

462 with two antecedents.

97 „ three „

28 „ four „

16 „ five „

Percentage of recidivism: 5·4 per cent.

B.—*Addicts*:—

(1) The total number of addicts convicted and imprisoned during the last nine years was 16,852:

16,224 of these were without antecedents for addiction.

517 with one antecedent.

82 „ two antecedents.

18 „ three „

11 „ four „

(2) The addicts who have been released number 14,847.

They have the following previous convictions:—

14,392 released for first time.

376 „ „ second time.

58 „ „ third „

14 „ „ fourth „

7 „ „ fifth „

Percentage of recidivism: 3·1 per cent.

C.—*Comparison of Recidivism* :—

Recidivism amongst traffickers was greater than recidivism amongst addicts. The following figures are of interest :—

	Traffickers		Addicts	
Without antecedents	—	12,996	—	16,224
One antecedent... ..	615	—	517	—
Two antecedents	129	—	82	—
Three „	47	—	18	—
Four „	17	—	11	—
TOTAL	808	12,996 808	628	16,224 628
GRAND TOTAL		13,804		16,852

D.—*A Third Category* :—

(1) Besides persons convicted for “Trafficking” or “Possession”, there is a third category convicted for “Trafficking and Possession”.

They number 1,262 and their antecedents are as follows :—

659 without antecedents for “Trafficking and Possession”.

451 with one antecedent.

113 „ two antecedents.

25 „ three „

14 „ four „

(2) The persons released after completing their term of imprisonment for “Trafficking and Possession” number 670 and their antecedents were as follows :—

219 released for the first time.

372 „ „ second time.

56 „ „ third „

12 „ „ fourth „

11 „ „ fifth „

Percentage of recidivism : 67·3 per cent.

In the Report for 1935, I stated :

“Offences against the Narcotic Law are délits and not crimes ; conviction therefore does not carry with it a sentence of official police supervision.

“A system, however, has been devised for unofficial supervision as far as possible, of traffickers and addicts who are released from prison.”

The following figures show the result arrived at :—

	From 1-12-1936 to 30-11-1937		From 1-12-1937 to 30-11-1938	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Persons reformed now living honestly	1,453	68·4	1,190	60·9
Returned to trafficking	242	11·4	272	13·9
Returned to addiction	138	6·5	220	11·2
Absentees	257	12·1	257	13·2
Suspected	33	1·6	15	0·8
TOTAL	2,123	100	1,954	100

CHAPTER XVI

Cost and Adulteration

CALCULATION OF COST AND ADULTERATION OF HEROIN—AMOUNTS
OF ADULTERANT DUE TO MAKER AND DEALER—PROFIT OF
DEALERS—PRICE INFLATION.

HEROIN

Calculation of Cost and Adulteration

The calculations in this Chapter are based on the same considerations, published in Chapter XI of 1930 Report.

In January 1939, 12 samples of heroin were purchased by police agents in Upper and Lower Egypt.

The following tables give the details of these samples, as compared with the samples purchased in December 1930, July 1931, October 1932, September 1933, March 1935, January 1936, and February, 1938.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN DECEMBER 1930

No. of sample	Town	Weight	Price	Percentage of total adulteration
		Grms.	P.T.	%
1	Assiout	0·05	10	70
2	Fayoum	0·096	15	94·7
3	Beni Suef	0·17	12	91
4	Zagazig	0·05	7	64
5	Mansoura	0·15	20	39
6	Damanhour	0·02	10	100*
7	Tanta	0·41	10	90
8	Minia	0·35	20	71

* Free from heroin.

Note.—1 P. T. (Piastre Tariff)=2½ d. 97½ P.T.=£ 1.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JULY 1931

No. of sample	Town	Weight	Price	Percentage of total adulteration
		Grms.	P.T.	%
1	Assiout	0.3196	20	88.2
2	Fayoum	0.133	15	80
3	Beni Suef	0.2456	10	100*
4	Zagazig	0.043	7	88
5	Mansoura	0.214	10	100*
6	Damanhour	0.125	7	65
7	Tanta	0.045	5	80
8	Minia	0.1266	15	87
9	Girga	0.033	8	80
10	Benha	0.072	5	90
11	Sinbellawein	0.109	8	90
12	Mehalla el-Kobra	0.050	5	80

* Free from heroin.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN OCTOBER 1932

No. of sample	Town	Weight	Price	Percentage of total adulteration
		Grms.	P.T.	%
1	Assiout	0.083	10	92
2	Fayoum	0.052	10	85
3	Beni Suef	0.087	10	92
4	Zagazig	0.062	15	85
5	Mansoura	0.095	15	98
6	Damanhour	0.085	10	100*
7	Tanta	0.219	12	100*
8	Minia	0.092	11	95

* Free from heroin.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN SEPTEMBER 1933

No. of sample	Town	Weight	Price	Percentage of total adulteration
		Grms.	P.T.	%
1	Assiout	0·039	11	96*
2	Fayoum	0·359	16	100
3	Beni Suef	0·155	15	100
4	Zagazig	0·054	16	100
5	Mansoura	0·013	10	87*
6	Damanhour	0·039	10	100
7	Tanta	0·048	10	97*
8	Minia	0·052	10	98*
9	Tahta (Girga)	0·037	13	98*

* The estimates of the amount of heroin present are not to be regarded as accurate. Only rough approximations are possible with such small quantities of impure materials.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN MARCH 1935

No. of sample	Town	Weight	Price	Percentage of total adulteration
		Grms.	P.T.	%
1	Assiout	0·315	20	92·5
2	Fayoum	0·025	15	95·4
3	Beni Suef	0·051	17	100*
4	Zagazig	0·164	15	100*
5	Mansoura	0·0185	18	91
6	Damanhour	0·297	18	100*
7	Tanta	0·031	25	100*
8	Minia	0·023	17	95
9	Sinbellawein	0·035	17	84
10	Abu Tig	0·255	15	100*

* Free from heroin.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JANUARY 1936

No. of sample	Town	Weight	Price	Percentage of total adulteration
		Grms.	P.T.	%
1	Assiout	0.051	20	87.5
2	Assiout	0.055	25	59
3	Beni Suef	0.031	25	100*
4	Zagazig	0.113	20	100*
5	Zagazig	0.078	25	98†
6	Mansoura	0.154	20	97.5†
7	Damanhour	0.128	25	99
8	Tanta	0.182	25	95
9	Minia	0.138	20	100*
10	Sinbellawein	0.105	25	100*
11	Fayoum	0.035	25	100*

* Free from heroin.

† Proportion of heroin only approximately accurate.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN FEBRUARY 1938

No. of sample	Town	Weight	Price	Percentage of total adulteration
		Grms.	P.T.	%
1	Assiout	0.082	10	90
2	Fayoum	0.465	15	100*
3	Beni-Suef	0.099	11	80
4	Zagazig	0.553	7	96
5	Mansoura	0.152	15	99
6	Damanhour	0.020	10	90
7	Tanta	0.067	2.5	100*
8	Minia	0.113	14.5	95
9	Sinbellawein	0.028	10.5	75
10	Mehalla el-Kobra	0.326	10	95
11	Souhag... ..	0.152	10	75

* Free from heroin.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JANUARY 1939

No. of sample	Town	Weight	Price	Percentage of total adulteration
		Grs.	P.T.	%
1	Assiut	0·091	6	66
2	Fayoum	0·119	10	50
3	Beni Suef	0·014	8	80
4	Zagazig	0·056	8	68
5	Mansoura	0·026	15	—
6	Damanhour	0·062	12	34
7	Tanta	0·073	14	40
8	Minia	0·017	9	96
9	Sinbellawein	0·029	8	60
10	Mehalla el-Kobra	0·039	11	100*
11	Souhag	0·028	6	100*
12	Souhag	0·058	5	22

* Free from heroin.

Leaving out factory impurity, the presence of which is essential we arrive at the following net percentages of adulteration added by the dealer :—

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN DECEMBER 1930

No. of sample	Town	Dealer's adulteration
		%
1	Assiout	60·00
2	Fayoum	93·64
3	Beni Suef	88·00
4	Zagazig	52·00
5	Mansoura	18·66
6	Damanhour	100·00
7	Tanta	86·67
8	Minia	61·33

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JULY 1931

No. of sample	Town	Dealer's adulteration
		%
1	Assiout	84·27
2	Fayoum	73·33
3	Beni Suef	100·00
4	Zagazig	84·00
5	Mansoura	100·00
6	Damanhour	53·34
7	Tanta	73·33
8	Minia	83·34
9	Girga	73·33
10	Benha	86·67
11	Sinbellawein	86·67
12	Mehalla el-Kobra	73·33

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN OCTOBER 1932

No. of sample	Town	Dealer's adulteration
		%
1	Assiout	89·33
2	Fayoum	80·00
3	Beni Suef	89·33
4	Zagazig	80·00
5	Mansoura	97·33
6	Damanhour	100·00
7	Tanta	100·00
8	Minia	93·33

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN SEPTEMBER 1933

No. of sample	Town	Dealer's adulteration
		%
1	Assiout	94·67
2	Fayoum	100·00
3	Beni Suef	100·00
4	Zagazig	100·00
5	Mansoura	82·67
6	Damanhour	100·00
7	Tanta	96·00
8	Minia	97·33
9	Tahta (Girga)	97·33

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN MARCH 1935

No. of sample	Town	Dealer's adulteration
		%
1	Assiout	90.00
2	Fayoum	93.87
3	Beni Suef	100.00
4	Zagazig	100.00
5	Mansoura	88.00
6	Damanhour	100.00
7	Tanta	100.00
8	Minia	93.34
9	Sinbellawein	78.67
10	Abu Tig	100.00

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JANUARY 1936

No. of sample	Town	Dealer's adulteration
		%
1	Assiout	83.33
2	Assiout	45.33
3	Beni Suef	100.00
4	Zagazig	100.00
5	Zagazig	97.33
6	Mansoura	96.67
7	Damanhour	98.67
8	Tanta	93.33
9	Minia	100.00
10	Sinbellawein	100.00
11	Fayoum	100.00

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN FEBRUARY 1933

No. of sample	Town	Dealer's Adulteration
		%
1	Assiout	63.67
2	Fayoum	100.00
3	Beni Suef	73.34
4	Zagazig	94.67
5	Mansoura	98.67
6	Damanhour	86.67
7	Tanta	100.00
8	Minia	93.34
9	Sinbellawein	66.67
10	Mehalla el-Kobra	93.34
11	Souhag	66.67

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JANUARY 1939

No. of sample	Town	Dealer's adulteration
		%
1	Assiout	64.67
2	Fayoum	33.33
3	Beni Suef	73.33
4	Zagazig	57.33
5	Mansoura	—
6	Damanhour	12.00
7	Tanta	20.00
8	Minia	94.67
9	Sinbellawein	46.67
10	Mehalla el-Kobra	100.00
11	Souhag	100.00
12	Souhag	—

The price paid for the samples work out as follows:—

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN DECEMBER 1930

No. of sample	Town	Per gramme	Per kilo.
		P.T.	L.E.
1	Assiout	200	2,000
2	Fayoum	156·3	1,563
3	B ni Suf	70·6	706
4	Zagazig	140	1,400
5	Mansoura	133·3	1,333
6	Damanhour	50	500
7	Tanta	24·4	244
8	Minia	57·1	571

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JULY 1931

No. of sample	Town	Per gramme	Per kilo.
		P.T.	L.E.
1	Assiout	62·6	626
2	Fayoum	112·8	1,128
3	Beni Suf	40·7	407
4	Zagazig	162·8	1,628
5	Mansoura	46·7	467
6	Damanhour	56	560
7	Tanta	111·1	1,111
8	Minia	118·5	1,185
9	Girga	242·4	2,424
10	Benha	69·4	694
11	Sinbellawein	73·4	734
12	Mehalla el-Kobra	100	1,000

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN OCTOBER 1932

No. of sample	Town	Per gramme	Per kilo.
		P.T.	L.E.
1	Assiout	120·5	1,205
2	Fayoum	192·3	1,923
3	Beni Suef	114·9	1,149
4	Zagazig	241·9	2,419
5	Mansoura	157·8	1,578
6	Damanhour	117·6	1,176
7	Tanta	54·7	547
8	Minia	119·5	1,195

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN SEPTEMBER 1933

No. of sample	Town	Per gramme	Per kilo.
		P.T.	L.E.
1	Assiout	282	2,820
2	Fayoum	44·6	446
3	Beni Suef	96·8	968
4	Zagazig	296·3	2,963
5	Mansoura	769·2	7,692
6	Damanhour	256·4	2,564
7	Tanta	208·3	2,083
8	Minia	193·3	1,923
9	Tahta (Girga)	351·4	3,514

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN MARCH 1935

No. of sample	Town	Per gramme	Per kilo.
		P.T.	L.E.
1	Assiout	63·5	635
2	Fayoum	600	6,000
3	Beni Suef	333·3	3,333
4	Zagazig	91·5	915
5	Mansoura	973	9,730
6	Damanhour	60·6	606
7	Tanta	806·5	8,065
8	Minia	739·1	7,391
9	Sinbellawein	485·7	4,857
10	Abu Tig	58·8	588

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JANUARY 1936

No. of sample	Town	Per gramme	Per kilo.
		P.T.	L.E.
1	Assicut	392.2	3,922
2	Assiut	454.5	4,545
3	Beni Suef	806.5	8,065
4	Zagazig	177.0	1,770
5	Zagazig	320.5	3,205
6	Mansoura	129.9	1,299
7	Damanhour	195.3	1,953
8	Tanta	137.4	1,374
9	Minia	144.9	1,449
10	Sinbellawein	238.1	2,381
11	Fayoum	714.3	7,143

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN FEBRUARY 1938

No. of sample	Town	Per gramme	Per kilo.
		P.T.	L.E.
1	Assicut	122	1,220
2	Fayoum	32.3	323
3	Beni Suef	111	1,110
4	Zagazig	12.7	127
5	Mansoura	98.7	987
6	Damanhour	500	5,000
7	Tanta	37.3	373
8	Minia	128.3	1,283
9	Sinbellawein	375	3,750
10	Mehalla el-Kobra	30.7	307
11	Souhag	65.8	658

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JANUARY 1939

No. of sample	Town	Per gramme	Per kilo.
		P.T.	L.E.
1	Assiout	54.9	549
2	Fayoum	84	840
3	Beni Suef	571.4	5,714
4	Zagazig	142.9	1,429
5	Mansoura	576.9	5,769
6	Damanhur	193.5	1,935
7	Tanta	191.8	1,918
8	Minia	529.4	5,294
9	Sinbellawein	275.9	2,759
10	Mehalla el-Kobra	282	2,820
11	Souhag	214.3	2,143
12	Souhag	86.2	862

The following tables show the relative amounts of adulterant due to Maker and Dealer in the samples purchased by the Bureau :—

TABLE SHOWING RELATIVE AMOUNTS OF ADULTERANT DUE TO : (a) MAKER, AND (b) DEALER

Samples purchased in December 1930

No. of sample	Town	Amount of pure drug in 1 kilo. of factory product	Factor giving weight of final product made from 1 kilo. of factory product	Final weight of 1 kilo. of factory product after complete adulteration	Percentage of final weight which is impurity present in factory product	Percentage of final weight which is adulteration added by dealers
		Grms.		Grms.	Grms.	
1	Assiout	750	$\frac{100}{30}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{30} = 2,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{2,500} = 10.00$	60.00
2	Fayoum	750	$\frac{100}{5.3}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{5.3} = 14,151$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{14,151} = 1.06$	93.64
3	Beni Suef	750	$\frac{100}{9}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{9} = 8,333$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{8,333} = 3.00$	88.00
4	Zagazig	750	$\frac{100}{36}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{36} = 2,083$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{2,083} = 12.00$	52.00
5	Mansoura	750	$\frac{100}{61}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{61} = 1,229$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{1,229} = 20.34$	18.66
6	Damanhour	750	$\frac{100}{10} = 10$	Free from heroin	—	100.00
7	Tanta	750	$\frac{100}{10} = 10$	$10 \times 750 = 7,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{7,500} = 3.33$	86.67
8	Minia	750	$\frac{100}{29}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{29} = 2,586$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{2,586} = 9.67$	61.33

N.B.—The figure in last column is obtained by deducting figure in the previous column from the total percentage amount of impurity.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JULY 1931

No. of sample	Town	Amount of pure drug in 1 kilo. of factory product	Factor giving weight of final product made from 1 kilo. of factory product	Final weight of one kilo. of factory product after complete adulteration	Percentage of final weight which is impurity present in factory product	Percentage of final weight which is adul- teration added by dealers
		Grms.		Grms.	Grms.	
1	Assiout	750	$\frac{100}{11.8}$	$\frac{100}{11.8} \times 750 = 6,356$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{6,356} = 3.93$	84.27
2	Fayoum	750	$\frac{100}{20} = 5$	$5 \times 750 = 3,750$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{3,750} = 6.67$	73.33
3	Beni Suef	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
4	Zagazig	750	$\frac{100}{12}$	$\frac{100}{12} \times 750 = 6,250$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{6,250} = 4$	84.00
5	Mansoura	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
6	Damanhour	750	$\frac{100}{35}$	$\frac{100}{35} \times 750 = 2,143$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{2,143} = 11.66$	53.34
7	Tanta	750	$\frac{100}{20} = 5$	$5 \times 750 = 3,750$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{3,750} = 6.67$	73.33
8	Minia	750	$\frac{100}{12.5}$	$\frac{100}{12.5} \times 750 = 6,000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{6,000} = 4.16$	83.34
9	Girga	750	$\frac{100}{20} = 5$	$5 \times 750 = 3,750$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{3,750} = 6.67$	73.3
10	Benha	750	$\frac{100}{10} = 10$	$10 \times 750 = 7,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{7,500} = 3.33$	86.67
11	Sinbellawein	750	$\frac{100}{10} = 10$	$10 \times 750 = 7,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{7,500} = 3.33$	86.67
12	Mehalla el-Kobra	750	$\frac{100}{20} = 5$	$.5 \times 750 = 3,750$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{3,750} = 6.67$	73.33

N.B.—The figure in last column is obtained by deducting figure in the previous column from the total percentage amount of impurity.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN OCTOBER 1932

No. of sample	Town	Amount of pure drug in 1 kilo. of factory product	Factor giving weight of final product made from 1 kilo. of factory product	Final weight of 1 kilo. of factory product after complete adulteration	Percentage of final weight which is impurity present in factory product	Percentage of final weight which is adulteration added by dealers
		Grms.		Grms.	Grms.	
1	Assiout	750	$\frac{100}{8}$	$\frac{100}{8} \times 750 = 9,375$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{9,375} = 2.67$	89.33
2	Fayoum	750	$\frac{100}{15}$	$\frac{100}{15} \times 750 = 5,000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{5,000} = 5.00$	80.00
3	Beni Suef	750	$\frac{100}{8}$	$\frac{100}{8} \times 750 = 9,375$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{9,375} = 2.67$	89.33
4	Zagazig	750	$\frac{100}{15}$	$\frac{100}{15} \times 750 = 5,000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{5,000} = 5.00$	80.00
5	Mansoura	750	$\frac{100}{2} = 50$	$50 \times 750 = 37,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{37,500} = 0.67$	97.33
6	Damanhour	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
7	Tanta	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
8	Minia	750	$\frac{100}{5} = 20$	$20 \times 750 = 15,000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{15,000} = 1.67$	93.33

N.B.—The figure in last column is obtained by deducting figure in the previous column from the total percentage amount of impurity.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN SEPTEMBER 1933

No. of sample	Town	Amount of pure drug in 1 kilo. of factory product	Factor giving weight of final product made from 1 kilo. of factory product	Final weight of 1 kilo. of factory product after complete adulteration	Percentage of final weight which is impurity present in factory product	Percentage of final weight which is adulteration added by dealers
		Grms.		Grms.	Grms.	
1	Assiout	750	$\frac{100}{4}=25$	$25 \times 750=18,750$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{18,750}=1.33$	94.67
2	Fayoum	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
3	Beni Suef	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
4	Zagazig	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
5	Mansoura	750	$\frac{100}{13}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{13}=5,769$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{5,769}=4.33$	82.67
6	Damanhour	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
7	Tanta	750	$\frac{100}{3}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{3}=25,000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{25,000}=1.00$	96.00
8	Minia	750	$\frac{100}{2}=50$	$50 \times 750=37,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{37,500}=0.67$	97.33
9	Tahta (Girga)	750	$\frac{100}{2}=50$	$50 \times 750=37,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{37,500}=0.67$	97.33

N.B.—The figure in last column is obtained by deducting figure in the previous column from the total percentage amount of impurity.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN MARCH 1935

No. of sample	Town	Amount of pure drug in 1 kilo. of factory product	Factor giving weight of final product made from 1 kilo. of factory product	Final weight of 1 kilo. of factory product after complete adulteration	Percentage of final weight which is impurity present in factory product	Percentage of final weight which is adulteration added by dealers
		Grms.		Grms.	Grms.	
1	Assiout	750	100 7.5	$\frac{100 \times 750}{7.5} = 10,000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{10,000} = 2.5$	90.00
2	Fayoum	750	100 4.6	$\frac{100 \times 750}{4.6} = 16,304$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{16,304} = 1.53$	93.87
3	Beni Suef	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
4	Zagazig	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
5	Mansoura	750	100 9	$\frac{100 \times 750}{9} = 8,333$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{8,333} = 3.00$	88.00
6	Damanhour	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
7	Tanta	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
8	Minia	750	100 5	$\frac{100 \times 750}{5} = 15,000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{15,000} = 1.66$	93.34
9	Sinbellawein	750	100 16	$\frac{100 \times 750}{16} = 4,687.5$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{4,687.5} = 5.33$	78.67
10	Abu Tig	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00

A. B.—The figure in the last column is obtained by deducting figure in the previous column from the total percentage amount of impurity

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JANUARY 1936

No. of sample	Town	Amount of pure drug in 1 kilo. of factory product	Factor giving weight of final product made from 1 kilo. of factory product	Final weight of 1 kilo. of factory product after complete adulteration	Percentage of final weight which is impurity present in factory product	Percentage of final weight which is adulteration added by dealers
		Grms.		Grms.	Grms.	
1	Assiout	750	$\frac{100}{12.5}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{12.5} = 6,000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{6,000} = 4.17$	83.33
2	Assiout	750	$\frac{100}{41}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{41} = 1,829$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{1,829} = 13.67$	45.33
3	Beni Suef	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
4	Zagazig	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
5	Zagazig	750	$\frac{100}{2} = 50$	$50 \times 750 = 37,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{37,500} = 0.67$	97.33
6	Mansoura	750	$\frac{100}{2.5}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{2.5} = 30,000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{30,000} = 0.83$	96.67
7	Damanhour	750	$\frac{100}{1}$	$100 \times 750 = 75,000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{75,000} = 0.33$	98.67
8	Tanta	750	$\frac{100}{5} = 20$	$20 \times 750 = 15,000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{15,000} = 1.67$	93.33
9	Minia	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
10	Sinbellawein	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
11	Fayoum	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00

N.B.—The figure in last column is obtained by deducting figure in the previous column from the total percentage amount of impurity.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN FEBRUARY 1938

No. of sample	Town	Amount of pure drug in 1 kilo. of factory product	Factor giving weight of final product made from 1 kilo. of factory product	Final weight of 1 kilo. of factory product after complete adulteration	Percentage of final weight which is impurity present in factory product	Percentage of final weight which is adulteration added by dealers
		Grms.		Grms.	Grms.	
1	Assiout	750	$\frac{100}{10}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{10} = 7,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{7,500} = 3.33$	86.67
2	Fayoum	750	$\frac{100}{100}$	Free from heroin	—	100.00
3	Beni Suef	750	$\frac{100}{20}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{20} = 3,750$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{3,750} = 6.66$	73.34
4	Zagazig	750	$\frac{100}{4}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{4} = 18,750$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{18,750} = 1.33$	94.67
5	Mansoura	750	$\frac{100}{1}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{1} = 75,000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{75,000} = 0.33$	98.67
6	Damanhour	750	$\frac{100}{10}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{10} = 7,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{7,500} = 3.33$	86.67
7	Tanta	750	$\frac{100}{100}$	Free from heroin	—	100.00
8	Minya	750	$\frac{100}{5}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{5} = 15,000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{15,000} = 1.66$	93.34
9	Sinbellawein... ..	750	$\frac{100}{25}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{25} = 3,000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{3,000} = 8.33$	66.67
10	Mehalla el-Kobra ...	750	$\frac{100}{5}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{5} = 15,000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{15,000} = 1.66$	93.34
11	Souhag	750	$\frac{100}{25}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{25} = 3,000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{3,000} = 8.33$	66.67

N.B.—The figure in last column is obtained by deducting figure in the previous column from the total percentage amount of impurity.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JANUARY 1939

No. of sample	Town	Amount of pure drug in one kilo. of factory product	Factor giving weight of final product made from 1 kilo. of factory product	Final weight of 1 kilo. of factory product after complete adulteration	Percentage of final weight which is impurity present in factory product	Percentage of final weight which is adulteration added by dealers
		Grms.		Grms.	Grms.	
1	Assiout	750	$\frac{100}{34}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{34} = 2,206$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{2,206} = 11.33$	54.67
2	Fayoum	750	$\frac{100}{50}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{50} = 1,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{1,500} = 16.67$	33.33
3	Beni Suef	750	$\frac{100}{20}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{20} = 3,750$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{3,750} = 6.76$	73.33
4	Zagazig	750	$\frac{100}{32}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{32} = 2,344$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{2,344} = 10.67$	57.33
5	Mansoura	750	$\frac{100}{100}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{100} = 750$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{750} = 33.33$	—
6	Damanhour	750	$\frac{100}{66}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{66} = 1,136$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{1,136} = 22.00$	12.00
7	Tanta	750	$\frac{100}{60}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{60} = 1,250$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{1,250} = 20.00$	20.00
8	Minia	750	$\frac{100}{4}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{4} = 18,750$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{18,750} = 1.33$	94.67
9	Sinbellawein	750	$\frac{100}{40}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{40} = 1,875$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{1,875} = 13.33$	46.67
10	Mehalla el-Kobra	750	$\frac{100}{0}$	Free from heroin ...	—	100.00
11	Souhag	750	$\frac{100}{0}$	Free from heroin ...	—	100.00
12	Souhag	750	$\frac{100}{78}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{78} = 962$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{962} = 25.99$	—

14 N.B.—The figure in the last column is obtained by deducting figure in the previous column from the total percentage amount of impurity.

Table showing Profit of Dealers based on:—

- (a) Their own statement of cost price, and
(b) The price paid by consumer.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN DECEMBER 1930

No of sample	Town	Price per kilo. to consumer	Dealers cost per kilo. of final mixture	Net profit per kilo.	Net profit per cent
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiout	2,000	30	1,970	6,567
2	Fayoum	1,563	33	1,530	4,636
3	Beni Suef	706	25	681	2,724
4	Zagazig	1,400	25	1,375	5,500
5	Mansoura	1,333	36	1,297	3,603
6	Damanhour	500	38*	462	1,216*
7	Tanta	244	36	208	578
8	Minia	571	36	535	1,486

* Flour.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JULY 1931

No. of sample	Town	Price per kilo. to consumer	Dealer's cost per kilo. of final mixture	Net profit per kilo.	Net profit per cent
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiout	626	30	596	1,937
2	Fayoum	1,128	33	1,095	3,318
3	Beni Suef	407	25*	382	1,528*
4	Zagazig	1,628	25	1,603	6,412
5	Mansoura	467	36†	431	1,197†
6	Damanhour	560	38	522	1,374
7	Tanta	1,111	36	1,075	2,986
8	Minia	1,185	36	1,149	3,192
9	Girga	2,424	38	2,386	6,279
10	Benha	694	33	661	2,003
11	Sinbellawein	734	33	701	2,124
12	Mehalla el-Kobra ...	1,000	36	964	2,678

* Starch and Salicin.

† Aspirin.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN OCTOBER 1932

No. of sample	Town	Price per kilo. to consumer	Dealer's cost per kilo. of final mixture	Net profit per kilo.	Net profit per cent
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiout	1,205	30	1,175	3,917
2	Fayoum	1,923	33	1,890	5,727
3	Beni Suef	1,149	25	1,124	4,496
4	Zagazig	2,419	25	2,394	3,576
5	Mansoura	1,578	36	1,542	4,283
6	Damanhour	1,176	38*	1,138	2,995*
7	Tanta	547	36†	511	1,419†
8	Minia	1,195	36	1,159	3,219

* Salicin.

† Chalk.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN SEPTEMBER 1933

No. of sample	Town	Price per kilo. to consumer	Dealer's cost per kilo. of final mixture	Net profit per kilo.	Net profit per cent
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiout	2,820	30	2,790	9,300
2	Fayoum	446	33*	413	1,252*
3	Beni Suef	968	25†	943	3,772†
4	Zagazig	2,963	25†	2,938	11,752†
5	Mansoura	7,692	36	7,656	21,267
6	Damanhour	2,564	38 ‡	2,526	6,647‡
7	Tanta	2,083	36	2,047	5,686
8	Minia	1,923	36	1,887	5,242
9	Tahta (Girga)	3,514	33	3,476	9,147

* A mixture containing salicin and probably impure quinine.

† Quinine.

‡ Probably impure quinine.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN MARCH 1935

No. of sample	Town	Price per kilo. to consumer	Dealer's cost per kilo. of final mixture	Net profit per kilo.	Net profit per cent
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiout	635	30	605	2,017
2	Fayoum	6,000	33	5,967	18,082
3	Beni Suef	3,333	25 ⁽¹⁾	3,308	13,232 ⁽¹⁾
4	Zagazig	915	25 ⁽²⁾	890	3,560 ⁽²⁾
5	Mansoura	9,730	36	9,694	26,928
6	Damanhour	606	38 ⁽³⁾	568	1,495 ⁽³⁾
7	Tanta	8,065	36 ⁽⁴⁾	8,029	22,303 ⁽⁴⁾
8	Minia	7,391	36	7,355	20,431
9	Sinbellawein	4,857	33	4,824	14,618
10	Abu Tig	588	38 ⁽⁵⁾	550	1,447 ⁽⁵⁾

⁽¹⁾ Blue colouring.

⁽²⁾ Impure sulphate of quinine.

⁽³⁾ Sodium carbonate.

⁽⁴⁾ Sulphate of quinine.

⁽⁵⁾ Impure salicin.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JANUARY 1936

No. of sample	Town	Price per kilo. to consumer	Dealer's cost per kilo. of final mixture	Net profit per kilo.	Net profit per cent
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiout	3,922	30	3,892	12,973
2	Assiout	4,545	30	4,515	15,050
3	Beni Suef	8,065	25*	8,040	32,160*
4	Zagazig	1,770	25†	1,745	6,980†
5	Zagazig	3,205	25	3,180	12,720
6	Mansoura	1,299	36	1,263	3,508
7	Damanhour	1,953	38	1,915	5,039
8	Tanta	1,374	36	1,338	3,717
9	Minia	1,449	36†	1,413	3,925†
10	Sinbellawein	2,381	33†	2,348	7,115†
11	Fayoum	7,143	33*	7,110	21,545*

* An alkaline carbonate free from alkalis.

† A carbonate with traces of quinine.

‡ Impure quinine.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN FEBRUARY 1938

No. of sample	Town	Price per kilo. to consumer	Dealer's cost per kilo. of final mixture	Net profit per kilo.	Net profit per cent
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiout	1,220	30	1,190	3,967
2	Fayoum	323	33*	290	879
3	Beni Suef	1,110	25	1,085	4,340
4	Zagazig	127	25	102	408
5	Mansoura	987	36	951	2,642
6	Damanhour	5,000	38	4,962	13,058
7	Tanta	373	36†	337	936
8	Minya	1,283	36	1,247	3,464
9	Sinbellawein	3,750	33	3,717	11,264
10	Mehalla el-Kobra ...	307	36	271	753
11	Souhag	658	38	620	1,632

* An alkaline carbonate.

† Chalk.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JANUARY 1939

No. of sample	Town	Price per kilo. to consumer	Dealer's cost per kilo. of final mixture	Net profit per kilo.	Net profit per cent
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiout	549	30	519	1,730
2	Fayoum	840	33	807	2,445
3	Beni Suef	5,714	25	5,689	22,756
4	Zagazig	1,429	25	1,404	5,616
5	Mansoura	5,769	36	5,733	15,925
6	Damanhour	1,9 5	38	1,897	4,992
7	Tanta	1,918	36	1,882	5,228
8	Minia	5,294	36	5,258	14,606
9	Sinbellawein	2,759	33	2,726	8,261
10	Mehalla el-Kobra	2,820	36 ⁽¹⁾	2,784	7,733
11	Souhag	2,143	38 ⁽²⁾	2,105	5,539
12	Souhag	862	38	824	2,168

(¹) Salicin and quinine.

(²) Zinc oxide free from narcotics.

**WHAT IS THE ACTUAL PRICE INFLATION BASED ON
ACTUAL AMOUNT OF PURE HEROIN OBTAINED
BY BUYER ?**

The average cost of a kilo. of impure heroin as sold in the factory is L.E. 45, and it contains 25 per cent of impurity. The following tables giving price inflation per kilo. and per cent, explain themselves :

PRICES INFLATION TABLES

The following tables are based on the assumption that the kilo. of pure heroin as sold in the factory costs L.E. 45 and contains 25 per cent of impurity

Samples purchased in December 1930

No. of sample	Town	Retail price per kilo. in Egypt	Amount of pure heroin in retail product	Weight of retail product which contains 1 kilo. of pure drug	Price of pure drug per kilo.	Price inflation per kilo.	Price inflation per cent
		L.E.	%	Grms.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiout	2,000	30	2,500	$\frac{2,000 \times 100}{30} = 6,667$	6,667—60=6,607	11,012
2	Fayoum	1,563	5.3	14,151	$\frac{1,563 \times 100}{5.3} = 29,491$	29,491—60=29,431	49,052
3	Beni Suef	706	9	8,333	$\frac{706 \times 100}{9} = 7,844$	7,844—60=7,784	12,973
4	Zagazig	1,400	36	2,083	$\frac{1,400 \times 100}{36} = 3,889$	3,889—60=3,829	6,382
5	Mansoura	1,333	61	1,229	$\frac{1,333 \times 100}{61} = 2,185$	2,185—60=2,125	3,542
6	Damanhour	500	Free from heroin	—	—	—	—
7	Tanta	244	10	7,500	$\frac{244 \times 100}{10} = 2,440$	2,440—60=2,380	3,967
8	Minia	571	29	2,586	$\frac{571 \times 100}{29} = 1,969$	1,969—60=1,909	3,182

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JULY 1931

No. of sample	Town	Retail price per kilo. in Egypt	Amount of pure heroin in retail product	Weight of retail Product which contains 1 kilo. of pure drug	Price of pure drug per kilo.	Price inflation per kilo.	Price inflation per cent
		L.E.	%	Grms.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiout	626	11.8	6,356	$\frac{626 \times 100}{11.8} = 5,305$	5,305—60=5,245	8,742
2	Fayoum	1,128	20	3,750	$\frac{1,128 \times 100}{20} = 5,640$	5,640—60=5,580	9,300
3	Beni Suef	407	Free from heroin	—	—	—	—
4	Zagazig	1,628	12	6,250	$\frac{1,628 \times 100}{12} = 13,567$	13,567—60=13,507	22,512
5	Mansoura	467	Free from heroin	—	—	—	—
6	Damanhour	560	35	2,143	$\frac{560 \times 100}{35} = 1,600$	1,600—60=1,540	2,567
7	Tanta	1,111	20	3,750	$\frac{1,111 \times 100}{20} = 5,555$	5,555—60=5,495	9,158
8	Minia	1,185	13	6,000	$\frac{1,185 \times 100}{13} = 9,115$	9,115—60=9,055	15,092
9	Girga	2,424	20	3,750	$\frac{2,424 \times 100}{20} = 12,120$	12,120—60=12,060	20,100
10	Benha	694	10	7,500	$\frac{694 \times 100}{10} = 6,940$	6,940—60=6,880	11,467
11	Sinbellawein	734	10	7,500	$\frac{734 \times 100}{10} = 7,340$	7,340—60=7,280	12,133
12	Mehalla el-Kobra ...	1,000	20	3,750	$\frac{1,000 \times 100}{20} = 5,000$	5,000—60=4,940	8,233

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN OCTOBER 1932

No. of sample	Town	Retail price per kilo. in Egypt	Amount of pure heroin in retail product	Weight of retail product which contains 1 kilo. of pure drug	Price of pure drug per kilo.	Price inflation per kilo.	Price inflation per cent
		L.E.	%	Grms.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiout	1,205	8	9,375	$\frac{1,205 \times 100}{8} = 15,063$	15,063—60=15,003	25,005
2	Fayoum	1,923	15	5,000	$\frac{1,923 \times 100}{15} = 12,820$	12,820—60=12,760	21,267
3	Beni Suef	1,149	8	9,375	$\frac{1,149 \times 100}{8} = 14,363$	14,363—60=14,303	23,838
4	Zagazig	2,419	15	5,000	$\frac{2,419 \times 100}{15} = 16,127$	16,127—60=16,067	26,778
5	Mansoura	1,578	2	37,500	$\frac{1,578 \times 100}{2} = 78,900$	78,900—60=78,840	131,400
6	Damanhour	1,176	Free from heroin	—	—	—	—
7	Tanta	547	Free from heroin	—	—	—	—
8	Minia	1,195	5	15,000	$\frac{1,195 \times 100}{5} = 23,900$	23,900—60=23,840	39,733

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN SEPTEMBER 1933

No. of sample	Town	Retail price per kilo. in Egypt	Amount of pure heroin in retail product	Weight of retail product which contains 1 kilo. of pure drug	Price of pure drug per kilo.	Price inflation per kilo.	Price inflation per cent
		L.E.	%	Grms.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiout	2,820	4	18,750	70,500	70,500—60=70,440	117,400
2	Fayoum	446	Free from heroin ...	—	—	—	—
3	Beni Suef	968	Free from heroin ...	—	—	—	—
4	Zagazig	2,963	Free from heroin ...	—	—	—	—
5	Mansoura	7,692	13	5,769	59,169	59,169—60=59,109	98,515
6	Damanhour	2,564	Free from heroin ...	—	—	—	—
7	Tanta	2,083	3	25,000	69,433	69,433—60=69,373	115,622
8	Minia	1,923	2	37,500	96,150	96,150—60=96,090	160,150
9	Tahta (Girga)	3,514	2	37,500	175,700	175,700—60=175,640	292,733

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN MARCH 1935

No. of sample	Town	Retail price per kilo. in Egypt	Amount of pure heroin in retail product	Weight of retail product which contains 1 kilo. of pure drug	Price of pure drug per kilo.	Price inflation per kilo.	Price inflation per cent
		L.E.	%	Grms.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiout	635	7.5	10,000	$\frac{635 \times 100}{7.5} = 8,467$	8,467—60=8,407	14,012
2	Fayoum	6,000	4.6	16,304	$\frac{6,000 \times 100}{4.6} = 130,435$	130,435—60=130,375	217,292
3	Beni Suef	3,333	Free from heroin	—	—	—	—
4	Zagazig	915	Free from heroin	—	—	—	—
5	Monsoura	9,730	9	8,333	$\frac{9,730 \times 100}{9} = 108,111$	108,111—60=108,051	180,085
6	Damanhour	606	Free from heroin	—	—	—	—
7	Tanta	8,065	Free from heroin	—	—	—	—
8	Minia	7,391	5	15,000	$\frac{7,391 \times 100}{5} = 147,820$	147,820—60=147,760	246,267
9	Sinbellawein	4,857	16	4,687.5	$\frac{4,857 \times 100}{16} = 30,356$	30,356—60=30,296	50,493
10	Abu T'g	588	Free from heroin	—	—	—	—

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JANUARY, 1936

No. of sample	Town	Retail price per kilo. in Egypt	Amount of pure heroin in retail product	Weight of retail product which contains 1 kilo. of pure drug	Price of pure drug per kilo.	Price inflation per kilo.	Price inflation per cent
		L.E.	%	Grms.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiout	3,922	12.5	6,000	31,376	31,376—60=31,316	52,193
2	Assiout	4,545	41.0	1,829	11,085	11,085—60=11,025	18,375
3	Beni Suef	8,065	Free from heroin	—	—	—	—
4	Zagazig	1,770	Free from heroin	—	—	—	—
5	Zagazig	3,205	2.0	27,500	160,250	160,250—60=160,190	266,983
6	Mansoura	1,299	2.5	30,000	51,960	51,960—60=51,900	86,500
7	Damanhour	1,953	1.0	75,000	195,300	195,300—60=195,240	325,400
8	Tanta	1,374	5.0	15,000	27,480	27,480—60=27,420	45,700
9	Minia	1,449	Free from heroin	—	—	—	—
10	Sinbellawein	2,381	Free from heroin	—	—	—	—
11	Fayoum	7,143	Free from heroin	—	—	—	—

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN FEBRUARY 1938

No. of sample	Town	Retail price per kilo. in Egypt	Amount of pure heroin in retail product	Weight of retail product which contains 1 kilo. of pure drug	Price of pure drug per kilo.	Price inflation per kilo.	Price inflation per cent
		L.E.	per cent.	Grms.	L. E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiout	1,220	10	7,500	$\frac{1,220 \times 100}{10} = 12,200$	12,200—60=12,140	20,233
2	Fayoum	323	Free from heroin	---	---	---	---
3	Beni Suef	1,110	20	3,750	$\frac{1,110 \times 100}{20} = 5,550$	5,550—60=5,490	9,150
4	Zagazig	127	4	18,750	$\frac{127 \times 100}{4} = 3,175$	3,175—60=3,115	5,192
5	Mansoura	987	1	75,000	$\frac{987 \times 100}{1} = 98,700$	98,700—60=98,640	164,400
6	Damanhour	5,000	10	7,500	$\frac{5,000 \times 100}{10} = 50,000$	50,000—60=49,940	83,233
7	Tanta	373	Free from heroin	---	---	---	---
8	Minya	1,283	5	15,000	$\frac{1,283 \times 100}{5} = 25,660$	25,660—60=25,600	42,667
9	Sinbellawein	3,750	25	3,000	$\frac{3,750 \times 100}{25} = 15,000$	15,000—60=14,940	24,900
10	Mehalla el-Kobra	307	5	15,000	$\frac{307 \times 100}{5} = 6,140$	6,140—60=6,080	10,133
11	Soutag	658	25	3,000	$\frac{658 \times 100}{25} = 2,632$	2,632—60=2,572	4,287

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JANUARY 1939

No. of Sample	Town	Retail price per kilo. in Egypt	Amount of pure heroin in retail product	Weight of retail product which contains 1 kilo. of pure drug	Price of pure drug per kilo.	Price inflation per kilo.	Price inflation per cent
		L.E.	%	Grms.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiout	549	34	2,206	$\frac{549 \times 100}{34} = 1,615$	1,615—60= 1,555	2,592
2	Fayoum	840	50	1,500	$\frac{840 \times 100}{50} = 1,680$	1,680—60= 1,620	2,700
3	Beni Suef	5,714	20	3,750	$\frac{5,714 \times 100}{20} = 28,570$	28,570—60= 28,510	47,517
4	Zagazig	1,429	32	2,344	$\frac{1,429 \times 100}{32} = 4,466$	4,466—60= 4,406	7,343
5	Mansoura	5,769	100	750	$\frac{5,769 \times 100}{100} = 5,769$	5,769—60= 5,709	9,515
6	Damanhour	1,935	66	1,136	$\frac{1,935 \times 100}{66} = 2,932$	2,932—60= 2,872	4,787
7	Tanta	1,918	60	1,950	$\frac{1,918 \times 100}{60} = 3,197$	3,197—60= 3,137	5,228
8	Minia	5,294	4	18,750	$\frac{5,294 \times 100}{4} = 132,350$	132,350—60= 132,290	220,483
9	Sinbellawein	2,759	40	1,875	$\frac{2,759 \times 100}{40} = 6,898$	6,898—60= 6,838	11,397
10	Mehalla el-Kobra ...	2,820	Free from heroin	—	—	—	—
11	Souhag	2,143	Free from heroin	—	—	—	—
12	Souhag	862	78	962	$\frac{862 \times 100}{78} = 1,105$	1,105—60= 1,045	1,742

For the purpose of ready reckoning it may be considered that 1 kilogramme is equal to 35 ounces or 2 2 lbs.

50 kilogrammes equal one-hundred-weight, and 1,000 kilogrammes equal one ton.

From the above calculation it will be seen that the profits in this business are extremely attractive.

CHAPTER XVII

Honours

The following decorations were graciously conferred by His Majesty the King on the undernamed officers of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau in recognition of their services :—

5th Nile Order :

L.Sagh. ABDEL-GHANI MOHAMMED RABIA EFF.

Yuzbashi ABDEL-AZIZ SAFWAT EFF.

Medaille du devoir in Silver :

Yuzbashi ABDEL-AZIZ METWALLI EFF.

Yuzbashi ABDEL-FATTAH EL-BENDARI EFF.

CHAPTER XVIII

SPEECH BY DIRECTOR, C.N.I.B. AT GENEVA IN JUNE 1938—BROADCAST
BY DIRECTOR, C.N.I.B. AT GENEVA IN JUNE 1938

SPEECH BY LEWA SIR THOMAS RUSSELL PASHA, DIRECTOR, C.N.I.B. AT GENEVA IN JUNE 1938

Mr. Chairman.

I had thought last year that it would be unnecessary for me again to take up the time of the Committee by making, as I had done in previous years, a special statement on the narcotic situation in Egypt. In those days we were the most striking existing instance of a country ruined by foreign drugs and traffickers and a special statement on the situation was needed.

To-day we are a normal Oriental Country where addiction and traffic exist but where, for the present, addiction has ceased to be a national problem.

Our annual report should now be sufficient without any special statement from me: unfortunately this year owing to circumstances beyond my control, our annual report for 1937 arrived too late for consideration by the seizures Sub-Committee.

With permission, I therefore propose to give you as briefly as possible the high lights of our situation. In future years I will see that our annual report reaches the seizures Sub-Committee in time enough to be studied by them, and thus make it unnecessary for me to make a separate statement on our condition.

Time being precious and the Agenda very full, I will not take up your time with a detailed description of the situation.

Addiction figures to-day can be judged from the figures of state prisons, where to-day are confined some 300 convicted addicts, as opposed to 5,500 on any given day in 1930. The reduction in 7 years is about 95 per cent.

May I here, in the name of my Government, give full thanks to the League and its Advisory Committee, without whose help this reduction would not have been achieved.

I do not anticipate very much further reduction in addiction until the general health statistics of the country respond to the huge programmes that the Health and Public Works Ministers are now embarking upon for the better living conditions of the fellahin and the better drainage of the country.

There are, however, warning signs which indicate that any relaxation in preventive police measures will again lead to an increase in the import of drugs into the country and in increased addiction.

For the moment the principal danger consists in opium and hashish reaching us from Syrian ports: our information is that parts of Syria, feeling their increasing independence, are intending to and have actually begun to intensify their illicit hashish cultivation with Egypt as their intended market. While again thanking the Mandatory Power for her efforts in the past, I would ask her to redouble them now before the menace becomes serious. Opium is mostly coming to us from the Persian Gulf.

As regards white drugs, small quantities continue to get in, the origin being either the Balkans or the Far East.

The revelations about illicit traffic in Yugoslavia made by the U.S.A. Authorities are distinctly alarming for us, but it is clear from the statements of the Yugoslavian representative that the Government is now fully alive to the situation and, it is to be hoped, will quickly get the situation in hand.

I fully realise how slow a process it usually is to get through new legislation in a parliamentary country, especially where drug addiction is not a local problem but, if I may, I can assure Yugoslavia that no country can have local manufacture of white drugs without leakage which very soon means local addiction.

Local addiction quickly becomes a national problem and then the legislation goes through, but only after much damage has been done.

If one looks back nine years we can see, anyhow, four countries which had insufficient legislation to deal either with illicit manufacture or increasing addiction: these were Egypt, France, Switzerland and Turkey: in each of these, when the situation was realised, new and effective legislation was passed within an average of twelve months to the great relief of the country itself or of other victim countries. May we hope that realisation of fact and history will enable Yugoslavia to speedily push through the deterrent legislation, which alone can save that country from becoming the refuge and resort of illicit manufacture and of the traffickers in the world's most evil substances.

Our Egyptian thanks are due to the live co-operation of the Authorities in Syria, Palestine, Turkey and Greece. We have got on to those excellent police terms when we unhesitatingly pass on information to each other, send our officers to the other country to advise and help in individual cases and tell each other frankly what criticisms each has of the other.

I find to-day no difference in wish and determination in the mutual fight: I do find, however, that others of my neighbours are not as well equipped as we are to carry on the warfare: May I, in all good will, appeal to these other Governments to supply their anti-narcotic forces with more of the wherewithal, without which it is impossible for police to fight the illicit traffic: without ample funds you cannot fight millionaire traffickers.

We have, I think, found in our Air Force the best method of dealing with surreptitious opium poppy cultivation: by low flying during the flower season over suspected areas, we have so frightened the cultivators that they themselves have torn up the poppy crops sooner than await the land police patrols that quickly follow the air survey.

Our principal menace continues to come from the East. We know that large consignments of white drugs are passing weekly through the Suez Canal from the towns and ports of China under Japanese control on their way to European ports en route mainly, for the United States of America.

Capitulations have only just been abolished and we are still in a transitory stage of national legislation, and it may be a few months yet before we establish clear jurisdiction over foreign shipping in Egyptian waters.

When the moment arrives, as unquestionably it will, Egypt will have the opportunity of service to the whole world in intercepting, while in her national waters, the huge consignments of illicit drugs which to-day are passing through her national waterways to foreign destinations, and from which the trickle of local leakage of to-day may become the most serious menace of a steady flow in the future.

We have already started to deal out level justice to the foreign trafficker who now finds himself subject to Egyptian Law, and I can assure him that new Egypt is going to prove itself a very unpleasant and dangerous country for him and his foul colleagues.

I only wish that a few more of the foreign Drug Barons, who still seem to have a "laissez passer" for the rest of the world, would set foot in our country and try their hand therein. I think that I could guarantee to them a longer residence than they had anticipated and that at Government's expense.

BROADCAST
MADE BY IEWA SIR THOMAS RUSSELL PASHA,
DIRECTOR, C.N.I.B. AT GENEVA IN JUNE 1938

Gentlemen,

If I am to give you a brief account of the illicit drug situation of Egypt to-day, it will entail going back a bit in history so as to be able to compare present conditions with the evil days of the early 30's.

Heroin addiction started in Egypt towards the end of the great war, and by 1929 addiction to drugs generally had spread to such a degree that out of a total population of 14 millions, we calculated that half a million persons were slaves to this devastating habit.

It was then that the Government drew up new and severe Legislation and formed the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, with wide powers to deal with the situation that menaced the health and wealth of the country.

The outstanding feature of the situation was that none of the drugs that were thus poisoning the country were of local origin, but were all being introduced from abroad by foreign traffickers.

In forming the Bureau I laid it down that my immediate objective was to trace these drugs to their sources abroad and to expose the facts to the world, while my eventual ambition was, by thus fighting the traffic, to so raise the retail price of illicit drugs in Egypt that they would be out of reach of the agricultural labourers, the backbone of the country, who formed the mass of the half million addicts. During the first few years of its existence, this Bureau discovered and proved the main European sources of the drugs that were entering Egypt and exposed them at Geneva, since when the wholesale manufacture in *Europe* of drugs for the illicit market has ceased.

The second object of the Bureau has equally been achieved and the price of wholesale heroin which was £ 60 the kilo. in 1929 is now in the neighbourhood of £ 360 and entirely out of the reach of the fellahin.

I often wonder what we would have done without the public exhibition ground of Geneva.

Under the regime of the Capitulations, at a time when all the smugglers of drugs into Egypt and most of the big traffickers inside the country were subjects of Foreign Governments and, as such, not

subject to Egyptian Law, all that the Egyptian Government could have done was to write letters of protest through diplomatic channels to the foreign representatives concerned. What would have been the result? Endless diplomatic correspondence with little or no result.

Actually what did happen? In the League of Nations we found in 1929 a Court, a public debating ground, call it what you like, where we could and did go and state our case before a Committee of international Experts where the Press and the public were freely admitted.

Here we were able to ignore diplomatic conventions and point out in public and in no uncertain terms the names of the countries of origin of the illicit drugs that were pouring into Egypt, and even the names of the international traffickers who were enriching themselves at our expense.

The effect was instantaneous: Countries whose legislation or preventive measures were shown up as inefficient hastened to put their houses in order and the velvet glove of the past was replaced by the straight speaking of the present. I once used an expression to describe the League which you may think slightly vulgar, but which, to my mind, is apt; I assimilated it to a drying ground where the family washing is hung out to dry in full view of the neighbours: no secrets are hidden, the neighbours *see* Bill's pants bellying in the wind with a large hole in the seat, and Bill, hearing the laughter, hastens to have them mended before again sending them to the wash.

We felt at once like the man with a grievance who may not get immediately a full redress at the first hearing, but who feels comforted and encouraged by the mere fact of having got it off his chest in a public Court.

I consider that the rescue of Egypt from the morass of drug addiction into which she had fallen was due more than anything else to the work of the Advisory Committee on Narcotics on the League. I tremble to think what would have become of Egypt had addiction continued to spread in the way it was doing. I have heard people argue that Governments have no right to interfere with the liberty of the subject and that Egypt would have lived through drug addiction as a child learns not to eat a pound of sugar at a time; but we have yet to find a cure for white drug addiction so long as those drugs are within reach of the addict.

Addiction in Egypt reached its peak on January 1, 1930, when we had in prison on that day 5,500 convicted addicts and 1,800 traffickers, making a total of 7,300.

By January 1, 1932, convicted addicts had dropped to 2,800 and convicted traffickers increased to 4,600, whereas on January 1, 1937, convicted traffickers had dropped to 2,200 and only 311 persons were in prison for addiction out of a total population by now of 16 millions, that is to say a reduction had been effected in convicted addicts of approximately 95 per cent in the space of five years, and this I attribute to the energy of the Egyptian Government and the international co-operation obtained through the League.

I don't want you from this to go away with the impression that there is no drug addiction and no drug traffic in Egypt to-day: there will always be addicts and traffickers until the cultivation and the world production of the raw materials is limited by complete international accord.

A certain amount of heroin still continues to get in and its mass production in the Far East is a continuous menace: the principal drugs however that occupy us to-day are hashish and opium.

The inventiveness of the smugglers is most entertaining and acts as a great mental stimulant to the police and preventive authorities.

Customs officers, however, cannot open up on suspicion every case of goods that is landed in a port without causing great dislocation to commerce, and greater reliance has therefore to be placed on "information from within". The larger therefore, a Government's secret service budget, the better the anti-contraband results.

We recently had a picturesque case of smuggling at Alexandria. Nowadays large quantities of hashish and opium are afloat in the Mediterranean seeking a chance to land in any Egyptian port. Shipped usually at Beirut in charge of some members of the ship crew, these drugs arrive at Port Said or Alexandria: if no safe opportunity arises to land it on the first trip, it continues its journey to Marseilles or other European port trusting for a better landing opportunity on return. We had news of such wandering consignment last May on the S.S. "MARCO POLO", and managed to learn the plans of the smugglers which were not to attempt to off load on the ship's arrival but to wait till the last moment before her departure from Alexandria, when the police would be fully occupied, as it happened, seeing off the Turkish official Delegation which was leaving by that boat: the plan was to send on board two of their male members disguised as monks and a female accomplice dressed as a nun, trusting to the ample robes of these holy folk to conceal the twenty-eight kilos. of drugs that had been shipped at Beirut. Good police work had put us in touch with the gang a month before and we learned that they were looking for

a second girl "not too fat" as they stipulated and who would be prepared to go on board and bring the drugs ashore. Our selection of a girl with a suitable figure and enterprise was approved by the gang and we were able, through her, but not without difficulty, to keep ourselves informed of their daily movements which included a number of visits to a shop, where they bought the materials for their fancy costumes.

Police work was complicated by the gang's intention to take drugs off both the S.S. "MARCO POLO" and the S.S. "MARIETTE PACHA" which was also alongside, but careful watch proved that, on this occasion, anyhow, the drug would be landed from the former. Whether anyone obtained their blessing or not as they went on board was never reported, but when the monks and nuns descended the gangway at the "all friends ashore bell" they were received with full honours by the waiting police and Custom's officers and escorted to the Director's office. Holy protests were of no avail and the priestly robes were duly lifted to disclose 24 packages of opium and hashish bound round their legs and stomachs with endless lengths of fine muslin. One perfectly genuine nun had the misfortune to come ashore at the same moment as her fictitious sisters and, with the rest, had to pass the expert hands of the female searcher. We were fortunate enough to seize the other consignment on the S.S. "MARIETTE PACHA" on her return visit to Alexandria ten days later.

High prices of imported opium have tempted the fellahin, especially in Upper Egypt, to indulge in clandestine cultivation of the opium poppy by sowing it in small patches in the middle of taller crops of beans or maize, where it cannot be seen by police patrols passing along the roads and canal banks.

Information is hard to get in these tough villages and, last year, it dawned upon me that, if we could only get *above* the fields, we should be able to spot these patches of pale mauve flowers.

I therefore, called in the young Egyptian Army Air force and at once found that my theory was right, and that from the air the poppy areas stood out as squares of white from the dark green of the surrounding crops.

During the spring of 1937 about one hundred acres of poppy plants were thus photographed from the air, located on the map and subsequently raided by ground forces of police.

This winter a thorough air survey of Upper Egypt was done with similar results, though with one difference which gave me satisfaction.

Last year we had to prosecute several hundred wretched fellahin who received severe penalties from the Courts: this year the pilots made a point of flying low and slowly over patches discovered, with the result that when the ground forces visited the areas some days later, it was generally found that the owners had themselves torn up their crops, and thus saved us all the trouble and unpleasantness of prosecuting these otherwise law-abiding tillers of the soil.

Thus the work goes on. Within her confines Egypt works energetically to protect her populace and trusts to the awakened conscience of other nations to protect her from a re-invasion by the foreign drugs that so nearly ruined her, body and soul, this few years ago.

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